New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1608. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Majority for Fremont.

[illegible] REPORTED REPUBLICAN.

[illegible] Returns from the South and West.

[illegible] FOR FILLMORE BY 3,000.

[illegible] further returns of the [illegible] incomplete. The telegraphic [illegible] working badly last night, and [illegible] received. The latest reports [illegible] for Fremont, but we [illegible] doubtful list, in consequence of the [illegible] sufficient data for calculation. [illegible] gains largely in [illegible] may be on the right [illegible] electoral vote sums up 100 votes [illegible] of California, [illegible] votes over 149, necessary to a choice.

[illegible] majority for Fremont [illegible] returns:

ELECTORAL VOTES.

BUCHANAN.		FREMONT.		FILLMORE.	
[illegible]		Maine	8	Maryland	8
[illegible]		New-Hampshire	5		
[illegible]		Vermont	5		
[illegible]		Massachusetts	13		
[illegible]		Rhode Island	4		
[illegible]		Connecticut	6		
[illegible]		New-York	35		
[illegible]		Ohio	23		
[illegible]		Wisconsin	5		
[illegible]		Michigan	6		
[illegible]		Iowa	4		
North Carolina	10				
Totals	100		114		8

[illegible] to choose—149.

[illegible] and California to hear from—15 votes.

NEW-YORK—Presidential—COMPLETE.

Fremont Majorities.		Buchanan Majorities.	
[illegible]	3,046	New-York	22,852
[illegible]	2,855	Kings	5,631
[illegible]	2,660	Richmond	824
[illegible]	2,200	Albany	2,792
[illegible]	2,046	Queens	501
[illegible]	2,070	Erie	746
[illegible]	5,440	Schoharie	600
[illegible]	1,706	Rockland	866
[illegible]	1,700	Westchester	240
[illegible]	4,567	Putnam	158
[illegible]	275	Greene	187
[illegible]	196	Ulster	1,000
[illegible]	1,231	Sullivan	1,000
[illegible]	627	Total	37,842
[illegible]	2,484		
[illegible]	2,490		
St. Lawrence	6,400		
Chautauque	5,158		
Wyoming	810		
Genesee	[illegible]		
Wayne	4,800		
Livingston	1,400		
Essex	1,230		
Clinton	600		
[illegible]	5,040		
[illegible]	3,000		
[illegible]	565		
[illegible]	3,772		
[illegible]	2,625		
Schenectady	900		
Steuben	3,026		
Chemung	640		
Allegany	4,700		
Cattaraugus	3,150		
Saratoga	2,051		
Cortland	1,290		
Lewis	1,700		
Seneca	596		
[illegible]	2,667		
Tioga	443		
[illegible]	1,450		
Fulton and Hamilton	1,000		
Montgomery	1,250		
Madison	3,005		
Oswego	1,630		
Franklin, estim'd	500		
Delaware	2,258		
Total	104,218		

FREMONT'S PLURALITY..........66,376

NEW-YORK—POPULAR ELECTORAL VOTE.

	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
New-York	16,189	40,779	20,947
Kings	7,374	13,881	8,634
Wyoming	3,926	1,767	539
[illegible]	7,802	1,949	2,059
[illegible]	6,179	2,963	2,216
[illegible]	7,090	1,815	1,925
[illegible]	947	1,100	430
[illegible]	726	1,550	726
[illegible]	865	1,581	925
[illegible]	8,105	[illegible]	1,415
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,471
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,199
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,580
[illegible]	6,791	[illegible]	5,628
[illegible]	7,565	4,697	3,065
[illegible]	6,617	1,907	1,162
[illegible]	4,364	2,318	2,512
[illegible]	1,684	2,895	2,522
[illegible]	7,178	1,969	1,788
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,886	1,651
[illegible]	1,879	2,126	1,999
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,224
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,481	1,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,601	1,299
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,296	1,501
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,865
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,194
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,456	4,017
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,546	1,157
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,122	944
[illegible]	4,073	1,440	1,475
Washington	5,160	1,610	1,216
Westchester	5,958	8,595	2,894
Yates	2,900	983	351
In 55 Counties	173,139	140,537	88,475

Twenty-five Counties thus far reported only by majorities. The popular vote of the State will be [illegible] 600,000.

[illegible] only County in the State throwing a Fill[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY—Presidential.

	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Scott.	Pierce.
[illegible]	486	1549	796	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	177 maj.			94	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2964	1767		[illegible]
[illegible]	179	815	496	259	
[illegible]	697	1384	1006		[illegible]
[illegible]	4686	7138	4468	611	
[illegible]	648	969	1268	138	
[illegible]		679 maj.			
[illegible]	1267	2719	688		[illegible]
[illegible]	2058	2756	971	69	
[illegible]	1221	2471	1008	96	
[illegible]	194	1279	866		[illegible]
[illegible]	980	960	118		[illegible]
[illegible]	600			685	
[illegible]	1094	1024	640		
[illegible]	253	1706	1519		
[illegible]				184	
[illegible]		1481 maj.			
[illegible]	1417	2709	446		
[illegible]	28,968	45,469	11,835	1677	

[illegible] over Scott.

[illegible]uchanan over Fremont......

[illegible]uchanan over Fillmore......

[illegible] are all the returns from New-[illegible] received. Only one or two counties [illegible] Republican and three Democratic C[illegible] elected. Newell (Fusion) is probably [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA—Presidential.

FREMONT MAJORITIES.

Counties.	Majority.	Gain since October.	Loss since October.
Allegheny	4800	687	—
Armstrong	500	53	—
Beaver	950	201	—
Blair	150	—	366
Butler	750	412	—
Bradford	4000	25	—
Crawford	1950	384	—
Dauphin	900	275	—
Lancaster	1670	—	248
Lebanon	307	68	—
Lawrence	1700	122	—
Snyder	150	—	104
Union	511	71	—
Fremont majorities	18,488	2,636	1,414

BUCHANAN MAJORITIES.

Counties.	Majority.	Gain since October.	Loss since October.
Adams	201	203	—
Bedford	374	261	—
Berks	6668	861	—
Bucks	700	46	—
Cambria	1800	863	—
Carbon	800	247	—
Chester	600	948	64
Clearfield	750	60	—
Columbia	1600	—	130
Cumberland	650	707	—
Delaware	150	612	—
Franklin	200	616	—
Greene	1800	111	—
Huntington	201	—	80
Juniata	150	87	—
Lehigh	1120	250	—
Luzerne	1700	600	—
Lycoming	800	698	—
Mifflin	261	210	—
Monroe	1800	161	—
Montgomery	2814	1870	—
Northampton	2700	1880	—
Northumberland	1425	252	—
Perry	700	817	—
Philadelphia	18666	15129	—
Pike	698	90	—
Schuylkill	2500	762	—
Westmoreland	900	165	—
York	2800	718	—
Buchanan majorities	57,240	26,402	288
Fremont majorities	18,488		
Buchanan ahead	38,752		

MASSACHUSETTS—Presidential.

Full returns have been received from the whole of this State, excepting six towns. FREMONT'S plurality is 66,112. Gov. GARDNER'S vote falls very far behind that of Col. FREMONT. The Legislature is largely Republican—the Senate wholly so, and the House 302 to 21. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 321, and Hon. CHARLES SUMNER will be re-elected U. S. Senator.

The following is the vote in the State, as compared with that of the Presidential election of 1852:

	1856.			1852.	
Counties.	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Scott.	Pierce.
Barnstable	2836	565	445	1878	999
Berkshire	4690	3285	377	3579	2973
Bristol	8553	2302	906	3927	2367
Dukes	317	161	128	350	295
Essex	15857	4561	2523	6559	4676
Franklin	4580	1823	241	2558	1726
Hampden	5583	2160	684	3445	3458
Hampshire	5030	658	385	3300	1425
Middlesex	17150	7671	4016	8709	6935
Nantucket	686	126	73	339	189
Norfolk	8402	3694	2089	3289	3454
Plym'h, all but 2t	6124	1557	1161	3268	2080
Suffolk	8575	5859	4649	4508	5418
Worcester	18176	2988	966	7488	5968
Totals	103,779	37,860	19,169	52,683*	44,659

*Hale, Free Soil, received 28,023.

1852..Scott over Pierce..........8,024
1852..Scott over Hale..........24,660
1856..Fremont over Buchanan..........66,119
1856..Fremont over Fillmore..........74,608

CONNECTICUT—Presidential.

	1856.			Maj. 1852.	
Counties.	Fremont.	Buch.	Fill.	Scott.	Pierce.
Fairfield, (all but 1 town)	5629	4917	835	4614	5185
Hartford	8420	7036	309	6329	6839
Litchfield, (all but 2 t'ns)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlesex	2967	2305	132	2065	2734
New-Haven	6896	6019	363	6046	6607
New-London	5549	3975	334	3361	4079
Tolland	2408	1984	25	1763	2015
Windham, (all but 1 t'wn)	3567	2249	56	2095	2448
Total	—	—	—	30,459	33,240

Hale (Free-Soil) received..........3160

MARYLAND—Presidential.

Fillmore maj.		Buchanan maj.	
Allegany	60	Charles	297
Anne Arundel	111	Talbot	160
Baltimore City	7029	Total	450
Baltimore County	285		
Carrol	302		
Cecil	39		
Dorchester	250		
Frederick	489		
Harford	653		
Howard	226		
Kent	287		
Montgomery	140		
Queen Anne	163		
Washington	60		
Total	10,061		

Six counties to hear from.

LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The whole of Maryland has been heard from, with the exception of the Counties of Somerset and Worcester. FILLMORE'S majority is 8,100. The two counties to be heard from gave 100 American majority last year.

VIRGINIA—Presidential.

Buchanan.		Fillmore.	
Berkley	150	Alexandria City and County	264
Caroline large Democratic gains			
Farquier	100		
Page	1,000		
Prince William	500		
Rockingham	2,800		
Shenandoah	2,050		
Spottsylvania	170		
Tayler	150		
Warren	494		
Totals	7,844		264

Virginia has gone for Buchanan by 18,000 to 20,000 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA—Presidential.

The returns from North Carolina show that the Democrats have swept the State by largely increased majorities.

New-Hanover County—Democratic majority about 900.

The returns from other counties indicate a decreased vote, but the State is certain for Buchanan by a majority equal to Bragg's.

Raleigh gives Fillmore 84 majority.

Goldsboro County—200 majority for Buchanan.

Wake, Granville, Halifax, Franklin and Northampton all give increased Democratic majorities.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Presidential.

MEETING OF THE ELECTORAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—ELECTORS CHOSEN.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 3, 1856.—Both branches of the Legislature convened this day at 12 M., in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor. In the Senate Hon. R. F. ALLSTON, of All Saints, was reëlected President; W. E. MARTIN, Clerk, and A. B. GOODWIN was elected Reading Clerk.

On motion of Hon. M. E. CARNE, a committee of Senators—CARNE, ALLEN and BLAKENEY—was appointed to inform the Governor, in the usual mode, that the Senate awaited any communications from the Executive.

Governor ADAMS replied in a brief message, explaining his proclamation, and on motion of Senator MOSES, a Senatorial Committee of eight was appointed to nominate, in concert with a similar committee of the House, a suitable list of Presidential electors for the State. The Senate at 2 P. M. took a recess until 6 P. M., in favor of the committee.

In the Representatives' Hall, Mr. MEMMINGER was called to the Chair for organization and the qualification of members. Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker of the last House, was reëlected Speaker, and returned his thanks in a very eloquent address. JOHN T. SLOAN, Esq., was reëlected Clerk; T. W. DIVINNA, Messenger, and the election of Reading Clerk was deferred.

The House appointed Messrs. WALLACE, BRYAN and [illegible] a Committee to wait on the Governor, who soon replied in a message, communicated by his private Secretary, H. WARREN ADAMS, Esq.

The House concurred in a proposal by message from the Senate, for a joint ballot at 12 M. on Tuesday, for election of Electors.

Mr. E. B. BRYAN introduced resolutions disapproving [illegible] the Convention system, as adopted [illegible] nominations for the Presidency, and these were laid on the table, subject to call for consideration.

[illegible] in the afternoon session [illegible] the Senate.

[illegible] informal meeting of the members of the Legislature was held this evening, and several addresses were made.

Nov. 4.—The Legislature met again to-day pursuant to adjournment.

The following Presidential Electors were appointed:

John A. Inglis, John L. Norvell,
W. A. Owens, R. L. Webb,
L. I. Pickens, James Chesnut,

At Large.

F. W. PICKENS, JOHN L. MANNING.

It was then resolved unanimously as the sense of the General Assembly that the electors should vote for JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA METHOD OF CHOOSING ELECTORS.

From the Charleston Standard, Nov. 4.

The General Assembly of this State will meet at Columbia to-day, to cast the vote of South Carolina for the President and Vice-President of the United States, and will present a scene very different from that which will be enacted in other sections of the Union. While, elsewhere, we have reason to believe that there will be a great excitement, that political machinery will be brought to bear, that the worst passions will be appealed to by the worst of men; that those who aspire to be the exponents of an enlightened age will exhibit their fitness for that office by issuing loco-focos; and that all the people of every other State, at no matter what inconvenience and expense, must quit their homes and force their way to the polls—some hundred and seventy gentlemen will quietly assemble at the State House, and, with an order and decorum that will be rarely witnessed in any other deliberative assembly, will cast the vote of the State and forthwith return to their homes again, with no more of popular disturbance than might the meeting of the Corporators of a Railroad.

This may not be Democracy; we rather think it is not of that type of Democracy so transcendent at the North, but we believe it is Liberty. It is an expression of the popular will, as perfect, perhaps as could be desired. It is the judgment of a people expressed through the forms of law and an enlightened Government, perhaps, as though it was uttered through the encroachment of the mob, and [illegible] political contest, and as such a feature of regulated Liberty, we would cherish and preserve it. Liberty and Democracy have generally been coincident. The people have wrested no right from the hand of despotism, which has not given them a wider range of liberty, and they have been the better for it, but we are not certain that liberty and Democracy are always and eternally coincident. Democracy in the opposition is one thing, Democracy in power is another. While working up to power, Democracy and popular Liberty may go hand in hand; perhaps it is necessary they should go so, but grasping Government it is not certain that Liberty may not be forced to find another champion to protect her against Democracy itself. We fear so at least, and we are more solicitous to have represented in Government the true and best interests of the country, than the accidental tendencies of popular volition.

For the present, therefore, while it is still unsettled whether democracy, as a dictator, can be trusted, while, in fact, both in France and at the North there are indications that she is unwise, irregulated and dangerous; when her violations are prompted by the most unworthy motives, and when she will brook no check upon them, but will override and trample down the most cherished conservatisms of society that may happen to stand in her way; we are ready to hold on to our present moorings until we see further, and submit rather to the disparaging comparison with other States, presented by South Carolina to-day, than to change at once to another and more questionable system.

GEORGIA—Presidential.

Ten counties give BUCHANAN 2,050 majority—showing a Democratic gain of 1,500. Partial returns indicate that BUCHANAN will carry the State by about 15,000 majority.

Richmond County—Fillmore, 257 majority; Democratic gain 100.

The returns from other counties show considerable Democratic gains.

A heavy rain storm prevailed generally throughout the State, and in consequence a decreased vote was polled. The returns from scattering precincts indicate about the same Democratic majority as last year.

ALABAMA—Presidential.

Returns show small Democratic gains. The city of Mobile gives 150 majority for FILLMORE.

Montgomery County—Fillmore majority, 130.

Cahawba County—Buchanan majority, 48.

The returns of both these Counties show Democratic gains.

MISSISSIPPI—Presidential.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The Democratic majority in Mississippi will probably reach 10,000.

MISSOURI—Presidential.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

In St. Louis County, FILLMORE has 1,350 majority—a loss of about 1,500. In the absence of a Republican ticket, many Germans voted the American ticket.

Jefferson City gives 75 Buchanan majority. Franklin County, (6 towns,) Buchanan, 673; Fillmore, 296; Fremont, 52. Warren County, (3 towns,) Fillmore, 85 majority. Montgomery County, Fillmore, 50 majority—a gain as compared with the vote for Governor.

LOUISIANA—Presidential.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The Democrats have carried this State by 1,500 to 2,000 majority.

Fillmore's majority here is 3,485.

TENNESSEE—Presidential.

Buchanan maj.		Fillmore.	
Shelby, gain	199	Davidson	1200

Memphis shows a Buchanan gain of 69.

BUCHANAN will probably carry the State by 5,000 majority.

LATEST.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 6.

BUCHANAN'S majority in Tennessee will not fall short of 5,000.

KENTUCKY—Presidential.

Buchanan Maj.		Fillmore Maj.	
Bath	345	Barren	400
Fulton	100	Bourbon	350
Harrison	125	Breckon	194
Jessamine	500	Fayette	450
Kenton	390	Fleming	130
Nelson	264	Henderson	400
Oldham	130	Hickman	200
Scott	270	Jefferson	2010
		Mason	812
		Montgomery	87
		Shelby	640
		Woodford	257
Total	2114	Total	5576

So far as reported, FILLMORE'S majority—3,462.

Eighty Counties to hear from. The State is claimed for BUCHANAN by 5,000.

MICHIGAN—Presidential.

Fremont Maj.		Buchanan Maj.	
Allegan	400	Wayne	160
Barry	400		
Berrien	500		
Calhoun	1379		
Jackson	700		
Kalamazoo	1200		
Kent	1350		
Lapeer	600		
Oakland	486		
Van Buren	400		
Hillsdale	278		
Washtenaw	1000		
Total	8684		160

Fremont's majority, so far, 8,515.

Detroit gives 100 Democratic majority,—usually 600. Coldwater, 321 Republican majority.

OHIO—Presidential.

Fremont maj.		Buchanan maj.	
Cuyahoga	1115	Allen	95
Geauga	1116	Auglaize	730
Huron	1700	Hamilton	2493
Lake	1719	Franklin	300
Loraine	2197	Licking	160
Medina	1100	Logan	700
Portage	114	Muskingum	107
Ashtabula	345		
Clark	1200		
Clermont	75		
Delaware	100		
Greene	1200		
Logan	101		
Montgomery	83		
Total	12,540	Total	5585

FREMONT'S majority, so far—[illegible].

Ohio has done nobly. FREMONT'S plurality over BUCHANAN is 25,000 certainly. The American vote has fallen off since October.

Columbus gives 132 majority for BUCHANAN. All the Wards in Cleveland but one give FREMONT a majority of 265, being a gain of 59 over the State election.

The subjoined vote in this city, compared with the vote for Supreme Judge in October, is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Amer.
October 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gain	540	761	—
Loss	—	—	135

The Cincinnati Gazette of the morning after Election, says:

"Our returns from Ohio are comparatively meagre, but we have enough to indicate that FREMONT has carried the State by an increased majority, as compared with the vote cast on the 14th ult. It is therefore useless to waste time guessing at figures. In the face of the discouraging prospects in other States, the Republicans of Ohio have nobly maintained their position. The Democrats worked hard to carry this State, and after the Pennsylvania and Indiana election, they confidently expected to succeed. They are grievously disappointed. The people of Ohio are good for the majority against the extension of Slavery for all time to come. We are proud of our noble State.

There has been the following out the part of the Republicans of Hamilton County. Nobly have they performed their duty. The Democrats a few days since boasted of their ability to carry the County from 5,000 to 6,000. The actual majority is in the neighborhood of 2,986. The German Wards stood firmly, giving a slight gain over the vote cast on the 14th of October. The result in this city and county we regard as a glorious Republican victory. The 'Sillimen' have voted their tickets pretty generally. For this we feel grateful. It shows that their sympathies with the Democrats are not so strong but that they may be expected to cast their votes hereafter to defeat that party. All hail, Republicans of Hamilton County."

INDIANA—Presidential.

Buchanan maj.		Fremont maj.	
Allen	1500	Delaware	700
Bartholomew	600	Jefferson	172
Johnson	900	Madison	117
Knox	279	Randolph	800
Marion	40	St. Joseph	650
Ohio	120		
Putnam	528		
Rush	70		
Scott	445		
Shelby	800		
Vigo	255		
Totals	4628	Totals	2131

BUCHANAN'S majority, so far..........2493.

A dispatch received at midnight says:

"The telegraph lines in Indiana are down this evening. BUCHANAN'S majority in the State is doubtless over 10,000."

ILLINOIS—Presidential.

Fremont's Maj.		Buchanan's Maj.	
Cooke	1600	Alexander	[illegible]
Henry	1516	La Salle	[illegible]
Lee	440	Marion	[illegible]
Livingston	16	Peoria	[illegible]
Logan	20	Sangamon	[illegible]
McLean	250	Will	[illegible]
Du Page	140	Macon	[illegible]
Jo Daviess	74	Morgan	[illegible]
King	565	Total	1133
Lake	895		
Warren	64		
Total	5160		

Counties heard from—FREMONT'S majority, 4,027.

Illinois must still be classed in the doubtful list, although the latest dispatches claim it for FREMONT. Large Fremont gains appear in every County reported, and the returns from 19 Counties, as above, cipher up a Republican majority of 4,027. The following dispatch, from Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, was published in the *Post* last evening:

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1856, 5 o'clock, P. M.—Chicago over twelve hundred, and county about three thousand, for FREMONT. Consider State safe.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

The Republican State ticket north of Springfield has over 20,000 majority. And in the whole State it will probably be 10,000.

Reports from Lake, Knox, Warren, Monroe, Henry, Kendall, Winnebago, McHenry, Iroquois, Lee, Rock Island, Lasalle and Stephenson, (from which we have very few returns) give FREMONT 10,058 majority. Egypt is yet to hear from.

In Jefferson, Union, Pulaski, Alexander, Massac, Johnson, Pike, Washington, Perry and Montgomery—Southern Counties, BUCHANAN'S majority is about 4,500—a gain of 4,000.

A private dispatch says that FILLMORE is running so strong in southern Illinois that BUCHANAN will probably lose the State.

CONGRESS—WASHBURNE, Republican, for Congress, in the First District, is elected by 11,500 majority.... FARNSWORTH, Republican, for Congress, in the Second District, has 12,800 majority....LOVEJOY, Republican, for Congress, in the Third District, has 7,000 to 9,000 majority....KELLOGG, Republican, for Congress, in the Fourth District, is elected....There is nothing definite from the Fifth Congressional District.... Sixth District—ARCHER and BROWNELL, Republicans, are probably elected....Seventh District—MORRISON and SMITH, Democrats, elected.

WISCONSIN—Presidential.

Fremont maj.		Buchanan maj.
Kenosha	160	[None reported.]
Mason	890	
Milwaukee	336	
Racine	460	
Rock	920	
Waukesha	1106	
Total	3663	

In Walworth, Waukesha, Kenosha, Rock, Grant and Lafayette Counties, FREMONT'S majority is 6,900—gain, 3,850.

The majority for FREMONT in Wisconsin is at least 5,000.

State Tickets Elected—Nov. 4.

NEW-YORK.

Governor..........John A. King..........Rep.
Lieut.-Governor..........H. R. Selden..........Rep.
Canal Com'r..........C. H. Sherrill..........Rep.
Inspector of Prisons..........W. Bailey..........Rep.
Clerk of Ct. of Ap...........R. H. Hicks..........Rep.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor..........Henry J. Gardner...Rep.
Lieut.-Governor..........H. W. Benchley...Rep.
Secretary..........Francis Dewitt...Rep.
Treasurer..........Moses Tenney, Jr....Rep.
Auditor..........C. R. Ransom....Rep.
Attorney-General..........John H. Clifford....Rep.

NEW-JERSEY.

Governor..........Wm. A. Newell.....Rep.

ILLINOIS.

Governor..........W. H. Bissell.
Lieut.-Governor..........John Wood.
Sec. of State..........O. M. Hatch.
Treasurer..........James Miller.
Auditor..........Jesse K. Dubois.
Sup. Pub. Instruction..........Wm. H. Powell.

MICHIGAN.

REPUBLICANS.

Governor..........K. S. Bingham.
Lieutenant-Governor..........George A. Cole.
Secretary..........John McKinney.
Treasurer..........Silas M. Holmes.
Auditor..........Whitney Jones.
Attorney-General..........Jacob M. Howard.
Land Office..........S. B. Treadwell.
Public Instruction..........Ira Mayhew.
Board of Education..........Geo. Willard.

Congressmen Elected Nov. 4.

NEW-YORK.

Dist.	Republican.	Dist.	Democratic.
10	Ambrose S. Murray.	1	John A. Searing.
12	John Thompson.	2	George Taylor.
13	Ab. B. Olin.	3	Daniel E. Sickles.
15	Edward Dodd.	4	John Kelly.
16	Geo. W. Palmer.	5	Wm. B. Maclay.
17	Francis E. Spinner.	6	John Cochrane.
18	Clark B. Cochrane.	7	Elijah Ward.
19	Oliver A. Morse.	8	Horace F. Clark.
20	Orsamus B. Matteson.	9	John B. Haskin.
21	Henry Bennett.	11	Wm. F. Russell.
22	Henry C. Goodwin.	14	Erastus Corning.
23	Charles B. Hoard.	33	Israel T. Hatch.
24	Amos P. Granger.		
25	Edwin B. Morgan.		
26	Emory B. Pottle.		
27	John M. Parker.		
28	William H. Kelsey.		
29	Sam. G. Andrews.		
30	Judson W. Sherman.		
31	Silas M. Burroughs.	Total Rep.	21
32	Reuben E. Fenton.	Total Dem.	12

NEW-JERSEY.

Dist.	Republican.	Dist.	Democratic.
1	Isaiah D. Clawson.	3	Garnet B. Adrain.
2	Geo. R. Robbins.	4	John Huyler.
		5	J. R. Wortendyke.

MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICANS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Rob't. B. Hall.	7	N. P. Banks, Jr.
2	Jas. Buffington.	8	C. L. Knapp.
3	W. S. Damrell.	9	Eli Thayer.
4	L. B. Comins.	10	C. C. Chaffee.
5	A. Burlingame.	11	H. L. Dawes.
6	Tim. Davis.		

Below are the revised footings of returns for members of Congress:

Dist.	Republican.		American.		Democrat.	
1	R. B. Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dem. Tabor	1874
2	J. Buffington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	W. S. Damrell	[illegible]	J. V. Austin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	L. B. Comins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	A. Burlingame	[illegible]	W. Appleton	[illegible]	Scattering	16
6	T. Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	N. P. Banks, Jr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	C. L. Knapp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Eli Thayer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	C. C. Chaffee	[illegible]	Scattering	[illegible]	W. C. Fowler	[illegible]
11	H. L. Dawes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Dist.	Republican.	Dist.	Democratic.
1	E. B. Washburne.	5	J. H. Florris.
2	J. F. Farnsworth.	6	T. L. Harris.
3	Owen Lovejoy.	7	Aaron Shaw.
4	Wm. Kellogg.	8	S. A. Marshall.
8	S. A. Marshall.		

MICHIGAN.

Dist.	Republican.	Dist.	Republican.
1	Wm. A. Howard.	3	D. S. Walbridge.
2	Henry Waldron.	4	Dewitt C. Leach.

WISCONSIN.

Dist.	Republican.	Dist.	Republican.
1	J. F. Potter.	3	C. Billinghurst.
2	C. C. Washburne.		

NEW-YORK CITY.

Councilmen.

The following is a corrected and complete list of the Councilmen elected:

1—1	Henry Smith, K. N.	—31	B. F. J. Rhodes, Dem.
—2	J. Von Glahn, Dem.	—32	R. McLoughlin, Dem.
—3	W. H. Bissell, Dem.	—33	Charles Dotz, Dem.
—4	T. Monroe, Dem.	—34	J. McGarvey, Dem.
—5	John Bausch, Dem.	—35	J. W. Hunt, Dem.
—6	James Reilly, Dem.	—36	H. O'Brien, Dem.
—7	G. P. Bickford, Dem.	—37	Thos. Kelly, Dem.
—8	J. H. Waugh, Dem.	—38	Mich. Smith, Dem.
—9	Jas. E. Clark, Dem.	—39	J. H. Brady, K. N.
—10	W. H. Crane, K. N.	—40	Mich. Smith, Dem.
—11	Ed. Hughes, Dem.	—41	Thos. Kirby, K. N.
—12	H. O'Connell, Dem.	—42	T. Jones, Jr., Dem.
—13	M. Gilmartin, Dem.	—43	Jesse Mitchell, Rep.
—14	S. W. Warren, K. N.	—44	J. Kettleman, Dem.
—15	M. Barry, Dem.	—45	Jas. Murray, Dem.
—16	W. W. Jackson, Dem.	17—46	W. H. Mansfield, D.
—17	[illegible], Dem.	—47	J. W. Reynolds, Dem.
—18	P. Crawford, Dem.	—48	Scheppert, Dem.
—19	L. Ottenway, Dem.	—49	A. J. Odell, K. N.
—20	L. Avery, K. N.	—50	R. Reilly, Dem.
9—21	John Kennard, K. N.	20—51	J. Wallace, Dem.
—22	A. Hemphill, K. N.	—52	Dennis Ryer, Dem.
—23	A. J. Campbell, K. N.	—53	Thos. A. Hume.
—24	Isaac O. Hunt, K. N.	21—54	W. Noyes, A. (prot.)
10—25	J. Bruns, Dem.	—55	C. H. Haswell, Dem.
—26	J. Van Tine, Dem.	18—56	C. Addoms, Rep.
—27	Jesse Sickols, Dem.	—57	H. Franklin, Rep.
11—28	H. W. Genet, Dem.	19—58	R. McCahill, Dem.
—29	Amos Miller, K. N.	22—59	W. H. Dougherty, D.
—30	F. I. A. Boole, Dem.	12—60	John Vance, Dem.

Republicans After the Campaign.

Meeting of the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club, (Fifteenth Ward.)

The members of the above Club met, last evening, at Academy Hall, in pursuance of a call announcing that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD would address the meeting.

The room was crowded to excess by an audience whose enthusiasm seemed to have suffered no diminution, and whose determination to perpetuate their organization and uphold the principles of their party, seemed, if modified at all, to have acquired a new impetus from the result of the election of Tuesday.

The conduct of a party of very noisy and ill-disposed boys, who (under the direction, it is said, of Mr. CHESTER DAROUX, who keeps a grocery on the adjacent corner) closed the street door and shut off the gas when the meeting was being organized, interfered for a moment with the business of the evening, but was soon got rid of by the display of a resolution on the the part of several of the members the Club to deal summarily with the disturbers.

Mr. CHAS. A. DANA, the President, addressed the Club at considerable length on the gallant stand which the Republican ranks had made in the struggle just past, the many victories which they had achieved throughout the Free States, the overwhelming success with which their efforts had been crowned in New-York, which, in addition to the election of the whole Republican State ticket, secured the election of PRESTON KING, as United States Senator, the necessity of keeping up their organizations, the uselessness of the *Express*, and the well-merited defeat of the party it supported. He concluded amid warm applause to give place to Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD who said:

SPEECH OF MR. FIELD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—If I had followed my inclinations, I should have asked to be excused from appearing before you to-night, for private reasons. The papers of this morning brought me the intelligence of a severe domestic affliction over which I should rather have sorrowed in the seclusion of my own family than come abroad to speak of public affairs. But as I had promised to be here, and some might possibly have come to hear me, I have thought myself bound not to let my private grief interfere with this public duty, and therefore I appear among you. [Applause.] What I would do to-night, this second night after the great struggle of the 4th, is to survey the field that we may see what has been done and what reason there may be on the one side for discouragement, or on the other for consolation, encouragement and resolution. We have not won the general victory. Mr. BUCHANAN is probably elected President, with a Congress having a majority of supporters. We have no responsibility for this result. We have done all we could honorably do to prevent it. We have been defeated not by a majority of the American people declaring against our principles, but by the refusal of some to act with us, who consented to our principles, but dissented from our party. [Applause.] How mistaken these men have been, they probably see thus early, though darkly, and will see more clearly as the events of the next four years gradually open before them. While we have not won the general victory, we have won many local victories. There is New-England with her six States, some formerly on the one side of national politics, and some on the other, but all now agreeing in opposition to the Slavery Extension Party, of which Mr. BUCHANAN is the head. [Applause.] There is Ohio, with her millions on the side of Freedom. There are Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, children of Freedom and true to their origin. [Renewed applause.] And here is New-York, glorious and mighty, standing between the lakes and the sea, and uttering her voice in a tone which none can misunderstand, that henceforward no man need speak to her of the advantages of Slavery or of Slavery-supporting commerce; that no party can doubly deal with her, teaching her at one time that the people of the Territories have the right to govern themselves, and at another forcing unpalatable institutions down their throats; that no man or State can threaten her with impunity; that while she loves the Union, she loves the laws [illegible] and means to maintain both; and that she laughs equally at the folly of demagogues and the threats of rebels. [Cheers.] Her beautiful [illegible] never shone brighter than it shone in the [illegible] yesterday morning, when she stood erect and [illegible] the future, though so many of her sisters had wandered in the storm and darkness of the previous day. Here is a party, strong, compact, resolute, founded on a principle which is indestructible and immutable; which allies itself with all the traditions of our people; commends itself to the sympathies of every human being; and is approved by the almost unanimous judgment of the civilized world. Such a party cannot be subdued, nor can it be dispersed. It may be temporarily defeated; but it will come out stronger from every defeat; if it be borne to the earth, it will rise with renewed strength; it will receive constant accessions as it marches along; the young will attach themselves to it in the ardor of youthful and generous impulses; the mature man will give it the approval of his well-considered judgment; and the old will see in it the only hope for the civilization and union of our great Republic of the West. [Great cheering.]

While we thus stand ready for every emergency and eager for a new contest, where are our political adversaries and what is their probable future? It appears to me that they are in a condition of great peril as a party, and that it is scarcely possible for them to coöperate for the next four years. The party contains within itself the seeds of disorganization. It has gone into power upon opposite principles, professed in different parts of the country. In Pennsylvania, "BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE and Free Kansas," was the cry. In many Congressional Districts multitudes of electors were deluded into the belief that they were voting for men who would make Kansas free, and some of the candidates doubtless intended acting to that end. When the question of admitting Kansas as a Slave State comes before Congress, how will the members vote who have come from the districts thus misled? will they follow the Administration, or satisfy their constituents? If the latter, the Administration will be defeated within two years; if the former, a new Congress will meet Mr. BUCHANAN with a majority against his [illegible]

[illegible] Union [illegible] Northern Representatives [illegible] if they do, [illegible] will [illegible] everything will go on [illegible] they do not, there will [illegible] the Southern and Northern [illegible] to which the [illegible] protection from [illegible] An attempt to revive the [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] The same strategy [illegible] the property shall [illegible] be carried [illegible] ever side I look, I see [illegible] of 1860 shall [illegible] great future is before [illegible] over the great interests of [illegible] every mischievous scheme, and [illegible] all good which it can [illegible] This is a Republican [illegible] the country. [illegible] what it is willing to do. [illegible] for the great principles [illegible] of it for what it has already [illegible] the promise of a great [illegible] Tuesday was but the beginning [illegible] and only with the triumph of truth and [illegible]

"For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

Mr. FIELD concluded amid [illegible]

Mr. W. H. FRY [illegible] with repeated calls, and made one of [illegible] speeches.

A Glee Club was then [illegible] song, the audience joining in [illegible] protracted spirit.

On motion, a Committee of [illegible] to secure permanently a place of [illegible] Club during the next year [illegible] itself into a procession [illegible] house, and elicited [illegible] applause by the [illegible] cheered for their Presidential [illegible]

Having reached Mr. FREMONT'S [illegible] ascertained that the Colonel [illegible] at a wedding in Brooklyn, but [illegible] within he was kindly [illegible] few words to the crowd from the [illegible] his belief that in 1860 all the Free [illegible] their Electoral votes unanimously for [illegible] the Republican Party. [illegible] rallying song, the procession [illegible]

"Not Satisfied Yet"—[illegible] The Twentieth Ward [illegible]

The Republicans of the Twentieth [illegible] lied in full force last night at [illegible] of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue [illegible] who imagines that the Republican Party is [illegible] by the result of the election, should [illegible] to have his eyes opened. [illegible] the whole campaign there has not been [illegible] siasm. The room, which is quite a large one, was crowded, and among the audience [illegible] ladies. Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER [illegible] Chairman, and Mr. CHARLES [illegible] Secretary. On motion of Mr. GOLDEN a Committee of Five was appointed to take into consideration [illegible] subject of holding meetings for the purpose of [illegible] mulgating Republican principles. The Chairman announced the following gentlemen as such Committee: Charles Golden, [illegible] E. D. James, and J. A. McAdams. Hon. [illegible] GRINNELL was then introduced to the meeting [illegible] loud cheers. He exhorted the audience that [illegible] no reason to be discouraged. He had [illegible] [illegible] States—not two months in some. [illegible] founded on justice, [illegible] fraudulent vote, had been cast against the Republican Party, which was only to be prevented [illegible] way such frauds might be prevented [illegible] (the speaker) had talked with the new Governor [illegible] found him all right on that subject. [illegible] the Republican Party were going to treat them as a conquered party. Governor WISE [illegible] Secretary of State, [illegible] than anybody else to make BUCHANAN President. BUCHANAN was [illegible] of a bad nature, who [illegible] good thing than a bad one—but he would be [illegible] PIERCE had been, and the South would make [illegible] demands than ever. They would [illegible] the annexation of Central America, where WALKER was already fighting the battles of Pro-Slavery. [illegible] BUCHANAN'S term of office, the whole of [illegible] would be demanded. Cuba was close to us, and BUCHANAN was committed to the policy of acquiring it.

Mr. STEWART WOODFORD followed, [illegible] in an excellent speech. Although the Republicans [illegible] had been sent up Salt River, he was not [illegible] ter. The party did not depend on [illegible] and party men. The cause of Liberty [illegible] not be defeated, but must triumph. [illegible] Party was gone forever. Dog Noble [illegible] on Tuesday night and departed [illegible] that night BROOKS was converted to [illegible] and died in the strictest faith of the [illegible] out hope of a resurrection.

Mr. MACDOUGAL and Colonel [illegible] spoke. The cheers were loud and long. There was the greatest good feeling manifested, and a [illegible] tion to go on with the contest.

The German Vote—[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your issue of to-day, you make the following statement:

"In the first place, the whole foreign [illegible] and German—has been cast for BUCHANAN. [illegible] may have been here and there some [illegible] German votes given for FREMONT. In this City [illegible] one or two of the Western States, this has [illegible] been the case;—but on the whole we do not [illegible] that one tenth part of the German vote has been given to the Republican ticket."

Permit me to correct that part of the statement which relates to the Germans. From my [illegible] personal observation, and from the [illegible] are qualified to form a correct judgment [illegible] ter, I entertain not the least doubt, that [illegible] of all the German votes in this City [illegible] the Republican ticket. The [illegible] informed German daily paper in this [illegible] the number of German Republican voters [illegible] of New-York at between 7,000 and 8,000, [illegible] ber constitutes about three-quarters of all the German voters here. Throughout the rest of the [illegible] States the proportion of German Republican [illegible] vary much from the vote of New-York; this [illegible] ted by the fact that the great majority of German papers have supported FREMONT as firmly and [illegible] dently as any of their American contemporaries, [illegible] own highly esteemed TIMES not excepted.

A GERMAN REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1856.

From Washington.

NEW EDITORIAL ARRANGEMENT [illegible]—THE CALIFORNIA WAR DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Arrangements are already in progress for the reorganization of the editorial force of the *Union* newspaper. It is in contemplation to [illegible] from the North and another from the South [illegible] of BUCHANAN'S Administration. Mr. NICHOLSON will retire on the 4th of March.

The Commissioners of the California war debt report $242,000 liquidated, nearly the entire [illegible] printed by Congress for that purpose.

The Storm on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Our papers this afternoon are filled with accounts of disasters to lake craft in the late gale. Some twenty schooners and barks are reported as lost or badly damaged. The brig Cumberland is reported to have been lost with all on board.

Captain GRAMMONT, of the schooner [illegible], arrived this afternoon, says on the afternoon of the [illegible] he saw a large quantity of property lying in the trough of the sea, [illegible] on the hurricane deck. He thinks she must have swamped before the storm was over. [illegible]

[illegible] blade and squeals. He utters the most thrilling and fearful vows of vengeance over his dead commander, but he avenges nobody; his sole delight is to suddenly emerge from the Dismal Swamp at an opportune moment for doing nothing, and then to disappear again in his swampy hiding place. He has last gone off one day on a mission of vengeance, and returns with a bullet in his breast and dies. Yet, notwithstanding the uselessness of Dred, his purposeless energy, his fiery determinations, and harmless fanaticism, it is a proof of his creator's genius that he becomes to us an object of interest, and we follow his movements with a kind of fascination, though we very soon become convinced that he will never do anything to merit our good opinion. Why Mrs. Brown introduced Dred into the story at all, and why she called her romance after him, we have not been able to discover. We have been told that she first called the story *Canema*, which would have been a more suitable name than *Dred*; but we can easily understand the difficulty she must have felt in giving it an appropriate title, since it has no special hero or heroine.

The most prominent character in the book, and the one that makes the deepest impression upon the mind of the reader, is Uncle Tiff, but even Tiff is a subordinate. *Dred*, in truth, [illegible] than a series of sketches of slave life in North Carolina, interspersed with moral reflections, theological discussions, and scraps of history; and the thread of story by which they are connected together rather tends to weaken than enhance our interest in them. The reader takes up the volume expecting to find it, what the title-page promises, a tale of the Dismal Swamp, and finds, instead, that it is only a series of sketches, admirable in their way, it is true, but still not forming a tale. The first chapter introduces us to Nina Gordon and her half-brother Harry, who holds the anomalous position towards her of being her guardian, her confidential friend, the manager of her property, the overseer of her plantation, and her slave; but he only knows the tie of blood which binds him to her. The interview between them strikes us as the greatest blemish of the book, it is altogether unnatural, and in style is not superior to the common run of magazine stories. Nina is an orphan; she has just returned from a French boarding school, in New-York, where she has finished her education. And, by the way, though girls' boarding schools are bad enough at the best, yet we do not believe there ever was one half so bad as the one described by Mrs. Stowe, at which Nina was finished. She is a capricious, extravagant, thoughtless flirt, and she confesses to her slave Harry that she has encouraged the addresses of three lovers at the same time, for the mere fun of enjoying their discomfiture; she is a spoilt beauty, an exaggerated coquette, with a perfect consciousness of her defects of education and of the impropriety of her conduct; but she likes the fun of it, and practices her airs with her new opera hat on Harry himself. It is hardly possible to help comparing this ideal flirt by Mrs. Stowe with that incomparable portrait of one of the species, embodied by Thackeray in Ethel Newcome. Women, in truth, are not good artists in painting themselves. Ethel is a flirt from pure womanly instincts because she cannot help it. She tries not to be but still she is. Nina, on the contrary, does it on purpose, and takes a kind of childish pleasure in encouraging hopes which she means to disappoint. She is the mistress of Canema, a large estate on the borders of the Dismal Swamp. She has a fine large house, with no one in it to be a companion and adviser but a stiff old aunt, who permits her to do as she pleases; she has a large number of slaves, and, but for her extravagant habits while in New-York, would be free from debt.

Canema is the kind of slave's paradise which the advocates of the "peculiar institution" hold up when the system is assailed, as evidence of its beneficent effects; and, if this were all of Slavery it would be a sufficient argument to silence all the attacks of its assailants. Every Southern man must dwell with delight upon the fascinating picture which Mrs. Stowe has so adroitly painted of Slavery in its best aspect. The mistress, though at first presented to us in a rather unamiable light, is indulgent to the extreme towards her human chattels, and becomes a high-minded woman of most exalted sentiments, and at last dies from her heroic devotion to the welfare of her people. Her overseer is one of themselves, attentive to all their wants, indulgent to their whims, and sympathetic in their sorrows. Harry himself has his pretty quadroon wife living in an elegant little cottage *ornée*, embowered in roses, where she prepares little surprises for him in the shape of suppers of peaches and strawberries, and receives him as gracefully and elegantly when he visits her, as Madame Pompadour welcomed her royal lover in the Petit Trianon at Versailles. But all these possible amenities and graces of slave life are only introduced to serve as a foil to the opposite view when the good mistress dies and the plantation passes into the hands of the bad master. All this is worked up with admirable effect and with great artistic skill. Tom Gordon, the brother of Nina, and the half-brother of Harry, is the Legree of *Dred*, and the ideal of the bad slave-owner. But, such rose-tinted plantations as Canema are extremely rare in the Slave States, and impossible in the region where Mrs. Brown has located it; a much better picture, and one which possesses more local truth and coloring is the dismal cabin of John Cripps in the pine forest, where we are first introduced to the incomparable Tiff, that sable Caleb Balderstone, who is destined to immortal remembrance. Mrs. Brown, in her portrait of Tiff, has added another permanent figure to the long gallery of fictitious personages who become as real to the minds of men as Napoleon or Julius Cæsar. Tiff should never have been transplanted from his native soil, but have been left to drop into the ground among the "fastest families" in whose grandeur he so much delighted. Tiff is a pure creation, a perfectly developed and harmonious being, consistent with himself, and true to nature in all his parts; and he is, moreover, a perfect type of a numerous class in the South; he is at once a reproach and a credit to the system to which he belongs. It cannot be a wholly evil system which begets such faithful natures as that of Tiff, but then, how needless-

ly cruel must the system be which [illegible] slaves of [illegible] who are as [illegible] servile, [illegible] true and faithful to those who enslave them.

It is impossible to give a proper idea of a work like *Dred* by a mere analysis of the story and the characters, as can be done by a romance of Scott's or Bulwer's, without also considering the moral question involved in it. *Dred* was not written merely to amuse; it was written to solve the serious problem of Slavery extinction—to expose its terrible effects, both upon the enslaved and the enslaver—and, perhaps, to show how the evil can be removed. In attempting the first of them, Mrs. Stowe has been eminently successful; but, in the last, she fails. The pseudo philanthropist of the South, who claims that Slavery is a Blessing to the negro, might draw a powerful argument from the fictions of Mrs. Stowe. She presents us with a great number of slaves who are persons of most exalted character. In fact, in *Dred*, the negroes are all models of human excellence—they are imbued with a devout spirit of piety—they are faithful to their master, kind to each other, witty, generous, heroic, self-sacrificing, tender in their sympathies, and magnanimous in all their conduct. Harry Gordon, the son of a slave mother, is altogether a model man, endowed with every grace of mind and person, while his half-brother, the son of a white woman, is a low, base, coarse, unfeeling, drunken ruffian, without a compensating virtue for all his vices. Milly, the slave mother, the black Niobe, who has seen her children torn from her, one after the other, and sold to supply money for her ill-tempered, extravagant owner, is a saint in her character, large-hearted, forgiving, industrious, and only anxious to do good to those who ill-treat her. Her mistress is a cold-hearted, snarling, superstitious, selfish, and altogether detestable old virago. So, all through the catalogue. Hark is whipped to death because he will not divulge the hiding-place of his fugitive comrades. Tiff, as we have seen, is a miracle of an industrious, tender-hearted, pains-taking, careful, and religious negro, while his owner, Cripps, is an ignorant, debased, improvident, thriftless and drunken vagabond. We are introduced to a conclave of slaveholding clergymen, who are delineated as a set of sneaking, hypocritical, canting knaves; the only man among them who engages our sympathies, Father Bonnie, being a sort of methodist Friar Tuck, whose hearty nature acts as a relief to his theological knavery. Father Dickson, who is flogged by his neighbors, for presuming to utter sentiments unfavorable to Slavery, is not one of the class of slaveholding clergymen. These contrasts of character are all on the side of the slave; and the moral they teach is, that the system has a refining and ennobling influence upon the negro, while it debases and degrades the master. The family of Judge Clayton are introduced, apparently, for the purpose of showing how utterly useless must be any attempt on the part of the slave owner to mitigate the condition of the slave, even when he earnestly desires to do so; the system permits no self-mitigation; it cannot be approached from without, nor amended from within. There is but one course for the slave owner, if he desires to benefit his slaves, and that is to run away with them into a Free State, and act as their guardian and instructor until they are capable of taking care of themselves. This is the solution of Slavery according to *Dred*.

Among the literary deficiencies of *Dred*, one of the most noticeable, and most easily avoided, is the lack of individuality in the names of the personages. Novelists may display as much invention and originality in their names as in their plots, and there are characters in popular fictions which owe their renown almost as much to their names as to the individual humor with which their author has invested them. Balzac, the greatest of French novelists, has been known to delay the publication of a work a long while, because he could not invent the right name for one of his characters. Theophile Gautier says it was his practice to walk through the streets of Paris, looking at all the signs and door-plates, when his invention failed him, to find a name adapted to his purpose. Thackeray has shown a wonderful invention in giving characteristic names to his personages; and so has Dickens, in his earlier works, but in Little Dorrit, he shows signs of waning power in the names of his characters. His imagination has lost something of its freshness and fertility. Mrs. Stowe has put herself to little trouble in order to give individuality to the names of the characters in *Dred*. Dred is not bad, but it is not specially good; it has the merit, at least, of being new, easily spoken and not likely to be forgotten; but otherwise it is not good. It does not seem to belong naturally to the character, as in the case of Becky Sharp, Quilp, the Fetheringay, and Richard Swiveller, Esq. Topsy is a capital name, and so is uncle Tiff. But Tiff is the only really good name in *Dred*. The author wishes to give a type of the highly respectable, mild spoken, quiet, learned, dignified and pious Doctor of Divinity of the Old School Presbyterian Church at the South; and she succeeds admirably in her design, presenting the world with a full-length portrait painted from life. But she gives this creation the name of Cushing, one of the most commonplace of New-England names, and so nearly resembling another New-England family name, that in one of the best reviews of *Dred* which we have read, Dr. Cushing is called all the way through Cushman. There have been several eminent New-Englanders of the name; the present Attorney-General of President Pierce's Cabinet has rendered it too famous for it to be applied to the imaginative representation of a class. If Col. Newcome were spoken of, everybody would at once know what the name meant; but to speak of Dr. Cushing would require the explanation of, Mrs. Brown's Dr. Cushing. The other names are all commonplace in *Dred*; the Harry Gordons, Frank Russells, and Judge Claytons, are the common property of Magazine writers, and show no invention whatever.

The winding up of the story is neither natural nor satisfactory. The heroine drops off with the cholera, just as we are beginning to feel an interest in her welfare, and her fate neither accelerates the *denouement*, nor is a necessary consequence of the previous events. Milly becomes a benevolent pie woman in New-York; Old Hundred, who, by the way, is one of Mrs. Stowe's happiest creations, about Tiff, dies of the cholera, and we lose him, just as we are expecting something of him; the children of [illegible] Crippe, the wi[illegible] very happ[illegible] with Tiff [illegible] daughter of the [illegible] tune, and marries a man [illegible] nothing, while Clayton goes to Canada with his colony of fugitives and freed slaves, and thrives in the dominion of Queen Victoria. Tom Gordon the scoundrel, lives at his ease on his plantation, and Father Dickson goes we know not whither. The escape of the slaves by way of Norfolk is not very probable, and the wreck of the vessel in which they take passage is entirely purposeless and very awkwardly managed. There is every appearance of hurry in the winding up of the story, as though the author were tired of the subject, or was under the necessity of bringing it to a close within prescribed limits. There is none of that feeling of inevitableness which should accompany the winding up of a fictitious narrative, and which forms one of the great fascinations of the romances of Scott and other masters of the art of the novelist.

We are by no means prepared to give an opinion adverse to Mrs. Stowe's claims to rank among the great novelists who have illustrated the present century. Certainly neither *Uncle Tom* nor *Dred* has surpassing merit of construction as a story, but, in the higher merit of delineation of character, she has earned the right to a niche in the temple where public opinion has placed Thackeray, Dickens, De Balzac and Bulwer. Though inferior to the authoress of *Jane Eyre*, in weaving the web of fictitious narrative so as to bind the attention of her reader, yet in dramatic power, and in sustaining her characters, and in touching the heart of her readers, she is greatly superior to that sphynx of the literary world. The blemishes of *Dred* might have been easily obliterated by a discriminating pen; the work would have been immensely improved by eliminating the greater part of the scraps of hymns and psalms which are so abundantly scattered through the second volume, and by omitting the tedious discussions which everybody falls into on all sorts of theological, political, and economical questions, which suspend the interest in the fate of the *dramatis personæ*, and are not eminently instructive in themselves. We trust that when Mrs. Stowe gives us another novel, though we have no wish to see her leave the province which she has made her own, that she will not consider the artistic treatment of her theme as secondary to its moral aspect.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Incidents and Observations of Travel in Kansas.

JOURNEY TO LAWRENCE, WASHINGTON AND TOPEKA.

On the 1st of July, I left Leavenworth with a friend to attend the Convention which was to assemble at Topeka on the 3d of July, the day before the assembling of the Legislature at the same place.

On our way we met two men, who hid from us at first, but recognizing one of them as we came up they both showed themselves. One was a young man, bareheaded and barefooted, who said his horse had been taken away from him, and he was then on his way to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of forty-five miles to demand of Col. Sumner a restitution of his rifle, which had been taken from him at the sacking of Lawrence—we afterwards heard he was successful with Colonel Sumner.

THE SABER AND THE DELAWARE INDIANS.

Our next incident was our encampment at Stranger's Creek during the latter part of the day. This creek was so swollen that we could not cross, so we encamped, as we expected, for the night. In a short time several others encamped with us. Among others was a Dutchman, who complained to us that, at the sacking of Lawrence, a few days before, Atchison, with his whole crowd, had entered his bake-shop, and had not only eaten up all he had, but forced his wife, by threatening her life, to cook all the flour she had in the house. This being done, they all eat all he had, and then left without paying a cent, thus breaking the poor Dutchman. Almost all of the company had some grievance or other.

Before night we got tired of our quarters, and my friend and I started off to look for quarters, and about three miles distant we found a farm-house and entered. We were hospitably received and very kindly cared for. We found that our host was a Pennsylvania Dutchman, named Zeigler, who had settled among the Delaware Indians 40 years ago. He married the daughter of the chief of the tribe, who then gave him all the lands he wanted. He had a fine farm under cultivation. His Indian wife was a pattern of industry, neatness, and also piety, added to which were intelligence and genteel demeanor that any one would be surprised to find in an Indian squaw. Mr. Zeigler had around him a fine family of boys and girls grown up, and great equestrians. Through the influence and association of Mr. Zeigler, the Delaware Indians have become civilized, industrious and peaceable. He was a strong Free-State man—very violent against P. Pierce. It may be added here, that the Indians are to a man in favor of a Free State, and have proclaimed themselves to be in readiness to enter into a contest with the Pro-Slavery men wherever wanted. Staid all night here, and next day continued our journey to Lawrence.

Reaching Lawrence, we found this to be a town of 3,000 inhabitants, almost exclusively composed of Abolitionists from Boston. The Free-State Hotel, which was destroyed by Atchison, was erected at a cost of $40,000. The people were full of excitement in regard to the Convention which was to assemble next day, and furnished two military companies, of about 350 men, all armed with pistols and bowie-knives. We had no time to stop here, but we learned that, in spirit, the Free-State men at this place were as savage as the Pro-Slavery men were elsewhere.

Washington and Tecumseh also lay in our route, and both these towns have Court-houses equal to a majority of the County Court-houses of the State of New-York.

At Washington we met a young man named W. R. Frost, a member of the Kansas Senate, who had the papers of the State Legislature in his possession. He was making his way to Topeka on foot—several horses having been stolen from him, one after the other. This system of taking horses is called "pressing," and justified on the ground that a horse in the hands of a Free-State man is a nuisance, as it might be used against the peace of the country, and therefore the Southern brigade seize them wherever found. Mr. Frost, thinking it dangerous for him to carry the papers fortune intrusted them to us. My friend and myself had a horse in a buggy, which we had procured from a livery stable in Leavenworth.

BALL AT TOPEKA.

During the evening of the 4th of July there was given in Constitution Hall, what, for this region, was a grand ball. There were about three hundred guests assembled, over one hundred of whom were ladies. We may say of this ball as of the one of the Pro-Slavery men at Leavenworth, that the men danced armed to the teeth, and the refreshments were cold water and corn cakes.

On the 5th of July we started for home, and when near Lecompton we overtook a company of Free-State men, who had in their charge a prisoner, a Pro-Slavery man, who on the same morning had deliberately shot in the back with a Sharpe's rifle, a Free-State man, while the latter was peaceably working on his farm. The party who had the murderer in charge were conveying him to Colonel Sumner for punishment.

On the way home we stopped for water at the cabin of the renowned Captain Walker, and much to our surprise we found him at home. We asked the Captain how it was he was at home, and he said, "For months I have been hunted like a wild wolf, my only crime being my opinions; and now I have gathered a few friends around me, and I expect every day my cabin will be surrounded, and I am determined to remain at home till she is given her trial and able again to receive her doctor at the household." Such is life in Kansas.

[illegible] WAY HOMEWARD.

[illegible] Illinois [illegible] from [illegible] their [illegible] groceries, dry goods and everything necessary for a complete settlement, and while in the act of stowing them in a warehouse at Leavenworth, the party and the property were seized by the Southern Brigade; their property wrested from them and themselves placed under a strong guard on board of a steamboat and carried prisoners to Weston, Missouri, and there detained for sending them down the river.

From Weston, Mr. Strong made his escape and reached his friends in Leavenworth in safety. Having arrived there, he applied to Gov. Shannon for the restoration of his property. The Governor's reply, was "I can render you no assistance whatever." Mr. Strong then said I am hunted by these armed bands of Southerners, and I believe they intend to take my life. My only offence is, that I come from Illinois, a free State, and therefore I am denounced as an Abolitionist. He in addition to this, "said he had come into Kansas peacefully to settle—that his father was one of the largest land-holders and cattle-owners in the United States. He wished to go to Judge Lecompte for the purpose of stating his case to him and having his property restored by the civil authority. That he could not reach Judge Lecompte in safety, and therefore requested of the Governor an escort for his protection.

The Governor referred him to Col. Sumner, and gave him a note to that gentleman. Mr. Strong then in company with C. P. Cummins, of Leavenworth, and myself, visited Col. Sumner at his quarters at Fort Leavenworth. Col. Sumner informed us that he no longer held command; that Gen. Persifer F. Smith was present, to whom he introduced us. To Gen. Smith, then, Mr. Strong stated his case and asked for a restitution of his property.

Gen. Smith replied, "I cannot restore your property. You must go to the civil authority."

Mr. Strong replied, "I cannot reach the civil authority without a safe-guard. I will be murdered on the way. Men are now out hunting me." (Upon our return to Leavenworth, we ascertained that ten armed men of the Southern brigade, supposing Mr. Strong had taken the direction to Lawrence, had left Leavenworth shortly after we did for the purpose of capturing him, and at the very moment we were conversing with Gen. Smith they were scouring the country.)

Gen. Smith replied, "I cannot grant you an escort. The Government of the United States cannot afford to give protection to every citizen that asks for it. If the civil authority is not strong enough to redress your wrongs at this time, your remedy is in the future."

Mr. Strong—"By that time, Sir, these men who have committed this outrage will be beyond this Territory and scattered all over the United States, and it will then be impossible to reach them."

Gen. Smith—"That, Sir, is your misfortune. If the times are so dangerous for you to travel, you had better not travel. I can only act subordinate to the civil authority when called upon by them to do so."

Mr. Strong then said: "If, then, under these circumstances, I organize a party of my own friends to protect me on my way to the Judge, who resides some five or six miles from Leavenworth, will you disarm them?"

Gen. Smith—"Yes, Sir, I will." Gen. Smith, in addition to this, offered as consolation to Mr. Strong "that the laws are not only powerless here, but elsewhere it is the same. In the City of New-York Wm. Poole was murdered, and up to this time his murderer, Lewis Baker, has received no punishment. During the conversation, Mr. Strong said one of his party was missing at Lawrence, and Gen. Smith said the circumstances were such as to justify the supposition that he had been murdered.

The above is an exact report of the conversation between Gen. Smith and Mr. Strong; and the latter gentleman finding he could obtain no redress from Gen. Smith, the three of us returned to Leavenworth, and subsequently Mr. Strong reached Lawrence in safety, where he was beyond danger, being entered in the company of Free-State men.

VISIT TO THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE SOUTHERN BRIGADE.

About the middle of July I visited the head-quarters of the Southern Brigade of Leavenworth. I ventured upon this visit without fear, having the advantages of an acquaintance with some of the members from South Carolina. Upon arriving at their quarters I found them located in a two-story frame house, with berths all round like the cabin of a ship. Here they amuse themselves with card-playing, drinking whisky, watching for Free-State men upon the arrival of the boats, and selling out for the seizure of Free-State goods, or fleecing, as the case may be. I asked one how they supported themselves, and if they paid their own expenses. His answer was, "Support, h—l, the Missourians pay all our expenses."

This company is one of hundreds similar to it, scattered along the borders of both Kansas and Missouri.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

On the 17th of July, fully satisfied with all I had seen and heard, I directed my face towards home. I left Kansas for Weston to take the steamer down the Missouri. The scenes which I have described at Leavenworth City are an index of the State. Everywhere it is the same; but to record all the outrages committed by both parties that fall under one's observation would require a much greater amount of space than can be afforded in this letter. Kansas is one of the most rich and fertile States of the West. Its bosom abounds with stone and granite and mineral wealth, and her capacity as a grazing country is not surpassed. But now all business is at a stand, and ruine and death, like a pestilence, walk the land. Settlers who, 20 and 30, and even 40 years ago, were the Daniel Boons of Kansas, and who there have wrought out with their own hands happy homes in the depths of the wilderness, are now awakened to see the profit of their labors blighted, and the security which time promised them during their years of toil suddenly snatched away. They are now told that "their remedy is in the future." Long may the one remedy to which all men resort to last—to light their wrongs—remain in the future; for, when the time comes to apply it, it will be like the bursting of a volcano, and scorching lava overwhelming all opposition. If the fires of open rebellion are yet smothered at Topeka, they may nevertheless break out at last. It is better to remove the fuel from the fire, than still to heat it on, and take the risks of smothering the flames again when next they threaten to break forth.

GOV. REEDER'S GRAVE DUG AT WESTPORT.

Arriving at Westport on our way home, one object of significance at this place was the grave of A. H. Reeder, prematurely prepared, and in which the Pro-Slavery men say he shall rest if he ever returns to Kansas. This grave stands under the shade of a large tree, directly in front of the Farmers' Hotel, the head-quarters of the Pro-Slavery men of this town. The grave is dug to the proper depth, and in the soil thrown up is thrust a spade, indicative that the "narrow cell" is waiting for its occupant. At the head of the grave stands a large white marble slab, purchased at St. Louis by the Pro-Slavery men at an extravagant price. Upon this slab is engraved the following

EPITAPH OF GOV. REEDER.

Reader, pause! beneath this stone
lies A. H. Reeder—flesh and bone;
Who, when living, for the sake of self,
Mingled with great rascals like himself
Indians, rejoice! for unto you
He'll never more apply the screw;
But think of him, who robbed you here,
When he at judgment shall appear—
Satan will exclaim with glee—
Welcome Reeder! Come with me.

This epitaph is dedicated to the Southern Democracy. The secret of Reeder's unpopularity is in his recognizing the Free-State Legislature. The same threats which are made against Reeder are made against Gen. Lane, if he should enter Kansas again.

ON THE BOAT COMING HOME.

Coming down the river, I noticed that since I had gone up in June the banks of the Missouri, at various points, had been ornamented with cannon. I was green enough to ask one of the passengers what these cannon were for, and he said they were there "to shoot the G—d d—d Abolitionists with." I was satisfied and asked no more.

On coming down the river I fell in with a man of the name of McC——, of Missouri, the prominent Pro-Slavery man at Westport. I shall describe him as a specimen of the Southern men in Kansas. We were one day [illegible] sat down by me and we began [illegible] of the Kansas soil. After some [illegible] tion McC. asked me what my politics were, as I knew he was a democrat in such matters, I said I was no abolitionist. I was in favor of Slavery [illegible] have the [illegible] I was afterwards told that I was [illegible] Dunn, of the U. S. Army, who was on board, for [illegible] on the boat, the [illegible] in Kansas by Gen. Sumner. [illegible] all appearances [illegible] plotting to tar and feather me behind my back, because he supposed he had the power to do so, and all because I had expressed my political opinions. Well, I was not much frightened by the threats, from the fact that there was on board a Free-State man, with whom I had been [illegible] quainted, who said he knew this McC. to be a very daring fellow, and that he himself was to the south in which Slavery treaties was [illegible] men. This friend constantly [illegible] the difficulty with McC. "but in his might [illegible] the exquisite pleasure of popping him over in a genteel quarrel," as he said. If it had not been for this good friend I might [illegible] very much frightened. I don't know that I would—I only say—perhaps. I declined making the quarrel with McC., saying that as I was in his house I would behave gentlemanly, and perhaps [illegible] cause of complaint. I have given this little incident of our homeward journey merely as a sample of the way in which quarrels are got up in Kansas. Mr. McC. informed me he was on his way to Georgia for sale. [illegible]

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN KANSAS—ACTUAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORY—SUFFERING AMONGST MANY—GRAHY, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Lawrence, Kansas, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held its last week, holding their annual Conference in this city. Clergymen and laymen from the various districts in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were present. The meetings were held in a large [illegible] tent, well attended throughout the day and evening.

Messrs. Henry Hoover, [illegible] Bowles and Jacob Fisher, who were on trial on Friday last on a charge for "assault and battery with intent to kill," were acquitted from that charge, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty, after being out about half an hour. It was proved that they were at Hickory Point on the 15th of September last, and assisted in the attempt to discover a band of house burners and murderers concerned there. Other indictments are against these men, and they will probably be on trial next week. The Court will remain over until Monday next.

Governor Geary, with one of the Free-State Marshals, assisted by the United States Troops, has been in the southern portion of the Territory for the last week, engaged in the kidnapping of Free-State men, who are taken prisoners without warrants, they being in Kansas an alien constitution. A gentleman who has just returned from that section, informs me of the above, and states that eight Free-State men had been arrested, and were held as prisoners, and not a single Free-Slavery man has been molested by his excellency and his cohorts.

Col. Cook, of the United States Army, has sent a note to Major Woods, (who is stationed here with a company of infantry,) inquiring "what armed party it was that entered Lawrence on the 11th inst. and denouncing him for allowing them to pass without examination." The Major replied, by stating that he did not consider it his duty to molest persons who had passed the inspection of the Colonel himself and Governor Geary; and the party referred to, entered this city at the time specified, with flag flying, drums playing, and in regular order, nearly all of the men armed with rifles or sabres. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

If Judge Edmonds, or Mr. Isaacwood, or might other of those rapped sons who hold communing with the spirits of the mighty dead, were to question the pleasant shade of Shakspeare as to which of his plays he loved the best, he would doubtless answer "As you like it." The shades and shades of the "Midsummer's Dream" are not of a real world; even the "Tempest," that creation of enchantment, brings up the mournful truth that

"We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

In "As You Like It," all is human. Banishment is not pain. Princesses become shepherdesses, and are the better for the change. Lords lie scattered under trees with as little care for what they have lost as the acorns beside them; music is on the air and life has lost none of its animation or its beauty; in trees there are tongues, and books in brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every thing. "As You Like It" was Shakspeare's wish from the first scene to the last. In no other play do we find the same perfect carelessness. He seems to have laid down in some sylvan scene, and, musing upon life, to have let fall, as they came and scattered among the passengers, the gems that dropped from the gorgeous wealth of his intellect.

The one sad character is Jaques, but he is but as a sounding. Without him the picture would be without relief. He is as the shady bough in the forest habitable. He gives to solitude the wisdom of his city. He is not a misanthrope as represented, but a [illegible] man of melancholy mood, whose contempt for humanity is more nearly allied to pity than to hate. His paroxisms are humorous but not bitter, and he is [illegible] anything but savage. For instance, see how the gentleness breaks through when old Adam comes.

The character in every respect approaches to ideality to Mr. Wallack's nature, and his representation has consequently one of those delightful pictures which now to be witnessed on the stage. As he enters, instead of obtruding himself in front of the [illegible] as would be the fashion of all your great players of to-days, in the spirit of the true artist, he takes place among the other foresters around, and until [illegible] calls him from his brother spectators, would look to a stranger, but as of the denizens [illegible] nothing could be more beautiful or correct than his delineation. There is no affected or [illegible] quy, but as he speaks there is apparent the sweetness of heart and mind that [illegible] to a man like Jaques. It had all the freshness, the [illegible] refinement and at times sensitive melancholy which belonged to a liberal gentleman, [illegible] could be more exquisite, either, than the way in which Mr. Wallack brought out the melancholy wardness of the character whose wildness breaks into melancholy mirthfulness and all those shifting lights that relieve the picture.

Nor less exquisite was Mr. Wallack's Touchstone. Touchstone is a combination of Diogenes and Wamba, and Mr. Wallack makes him precisely as he should be, pleasant mixture of the Cynic and jester—a kind-hearted fellow, whose other propensity is the exercise of his craft, imparting no sting, and his quaintness is quite in character. It was [illegible] of dramatic porcelain.

The delivery of Mr. Dyott, who played the Duke, was, as usual, somewhat dyspeptic, and he was hard as Hickory. He was [illegible] oil to soften the grating hinges of his utterance. He is one of those mandarins of delivery who break sentences into bits with the hammer of emphasis. It is a defect which mars his many excellences, as in particular parts where his [illegible] comes a virtue, he is deserving of [illegible] dation.

Mrs. Hoey's was a pleasant performance of the saucy lackey. Assisted affects to have certain [illegible] spirit giving piquancy to the conception, and the delivery of the beautiful song upon which the [illegible] intrusted was easy and natural.

Mr. Blake gave touching expression to the [illegible] ly pathos of the old servant. There is about all his pictures of age a soft and sunny [illegible] and passing beauty.

Mr. Leavens was the Orlando of the night and was a finished picture of the fresh, [illegible] lover. There is in the lower tones of his voice a sweetness which is singularly [illegible] the sentiment of a gentleman, but in the [illegible] tion it becomes [illegible] like a gentleman, and the mien of a gentleman [illegible] like one. Mr. Leavens is certainly [illegible] on the stage. The other characters were [illegible] well, the play put on with the usual care of this Theatre, the scenery, especially a woodland and the last scene, as Mr. Isaacwood only can paint it.

[illegible]

It is a crumb of comfort to tax-payers to feel that with the new complexion of the Boards of the Common Council it will be somewhat more difficult to play this old game. The Heads of Departments are mostly Know-Nothing, while the Boards and the Mayor are Democratic. The tie of political agreement between the principal rogues is severed, and when rogues are divided honest men's chances look up.

Councilman Kerrigan—No Riot—Nothing but a Quiet Little Knock-Down.

Councilman Kerrigan requests us to say a word about the following item, which appeared yesterday in the Daily Times:

"During the voting, early on Tuesday, a fight occurred between the Bowery boys, headed by Mathews, and the Molly Maguire Boys, led on by Jim Kerrigan—between whom and Mathews a feud has long existed, when the Mathews faction were driven from the polls in Mott-street, and a general riot was the result, during which thirty or forty shots were fired and several injured—one man seriously."

Now, the Councilman disclaims the chieftaincy of the Molly Maguire boys. There is no such party exactly as the "M. M. boys"—but every likely Irishman in the vicinity is called a "Molly Maguire"—if the Councilman headed them all, he would be heading the whole Sixth Ward. Then, again, "Jim Kerrigan," the Councilman says, and Mathews, are intimate friends—often drink together, and together talk over the interests of this great City. There was no "general riot," he says—only a bit of scrimmage, as it were, a quiet little knock-down, such as no man who is well up in Sixth Ward matters would recognize even as a row. The forty shots fired, he thinks, were all in our reporter's eye—there were nothing but a few brickbats and stones, and that sort of thing, thrown—and not a soul hurt, he says. The Councilman adds that he wasn't near the scene—no where near it—and knows it was all gammon. We cheerfully make the correction; but it is due to our reporter to say that he was on the spot, and that what he didn't see, he learned from a noted resident and politician of the Ward.

Election-Day Rowdyism.

A notorious fellow named John Mathews was arrested yesterday for riotous conduct on Election Day. It is charged that he and a gang of rowdies went into the Fulton House in East Broadway and assaulted the bar-keeper, besides breaking or damaging the fixtures to the amount of $100. On leaving, he fired two pistol shots at Mr. John Murphy, the proprietor, and knocked down and stamped upon a man 70 years of age, named Henry Hyde, who was so dangerously injured that Coroner Perry thought proper to take his dying deposition. Mathews was held to await examination.

Timothy Wood was arrested by the Third Ward Police for stabbing Daniel O'Connelly at one of the First Ward poll districts, during a riot which occurred there on election day. Justice Osborne held him to bail in $1,000, and immediately after sent the complaint before the Grand Jury. The wounded man is in a critical condition.

The Policemen, Hume and Keen, who are charged with interfering with the election, and refusing to protect citizens who wished to vote, gave bail to answer yesterday before the Recorder. Affidavits were made by the complaining parties. Some of the Twenty-first Ward rowdies were arrested and held to answer. The Recorder promised to make an example of such convicted blackguards.

The Troubles in the First Ward—A Letter from Mr. Hollister.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In your issue of to-day you state that I was arrested yesterday for attempting to interfere with the Police in the discharge of their duty. This is false, and the facts of the case are as follows:

About half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, on getting out of a stage on the corner of Broadway and Morris-street, I observed a disturbance in Morris-street, near Greenwich-street, and went to see what it was about. On arriving at the scene, I saw Lieut. Dalton, of the First Ward Police, flourishing a pistol over his head, and inquired of a bystander what the difficulty was about. I was immediately seized hold of by Peter Duffy and two or three other ruffians of the First Ward, who cried out, "Here, officer, arrest this man." That thereupon Lieut. Dalton came to me and said, "Yes, we want you," and arrested me. I was brought by him to the Station-House, and, without any charge being preferred against me, my person was searched by his orders. I called upon Dalton to make a charge against me, and he refused. He then brought me before Justice Osborne, at the Tombs, and upon being called upon by the Justice for his charge against me, said that he had none to make; but, pointing out another officer present, said, "He will make one." The officer thus called upon immediately said, "I have no charge to make against Mr. Hollister; I know nothing about it." I was thereupon [illegible].

These are the true facts of the case, and I trust that you will do me the justice to correct the mistake you have made and insert this note.

I intend to have a judicial investigation into the matter, and the parties guilty of this gross outrage upon my rights punished to the extent of the law.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN J. HOLLISTER.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1856.

Greenish people would have thought that yesterday would be a day of fat eating and hard drinking—that the successful candidates were "at home" to entertain all that called; or, if around, treating all hands—so that loafers on the winning side supposed the millennium had come—that the noise of rejoicing filled the City—that cannon roared from the parks, banners floated, drums beat, people shouted, and all that. Natural as it would seem, however, there was nothing of the sort. Nothing now was to be gained by [illegible], drumming, or torchlights. The defeated had no heart for display. The elected had spent money enough for their success,—nobody less likely to treat than they for many months henceforth.

There was considerable excitement in the City Hall, yesterday, that was not confined to the Court of Sessions. It was occasioned by a rumor, which may not have had sufficient foundation, that the incoming Common Council talk seriously of turning out all the present Clerks, from the venerable and universally respected Mr. Valentine down to the Doorkeepers,—for improper use of their official positions in the recent City elections. Who dares to talk of ousting "Uncle David?"—Give us the ayes and noes on that.

To all lovers of the noble sport of alien-hunting the defeat of Alderman Briggs, who came up for reelection in the Thirteenth Ward, will be a sad grief. Who now will present anti-alien documents? Who will write in the lofty style of Brahon? Who introduce resolutions, the very preambles of which are fatter and fuller than a whole encyclopedia of humor? We shall all miss Briggs. Like David and Jonathan, Briggs and Brahon are not separated in their defeat.

Lost Boy.—Left the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City, where he was recently placed, a deaf-mute boy, 12 years old, named John Olmsted, from Bloomingburg, Sullivan County. He has black hair and black eyes, and a slightly-stooping gait. He wore a gray Kentucky jean sack coat and pantaloons. As he cannot be found in the City, it is supposed that he may have attempted to return home. Whoever will give information of his whereabouts will perform a humane act and oblige

H. P. PEET,
President of the Institution.

A portrait of Chancellor Theodore Frelinghuysen, painted by F. [illegible], has been placed in the Council room of the University—the beginning of a gallery of heads of the benefactors of the University.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of an unknown man was found floating off Pier No. 1 East River, and taken to Whitehall-slip. The Coroner was notified.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Nov. 6.

Before Mr. Recorder Smith.

The following gentlemen were this morning impanneled as a Grand Jury in this Court:

James [illegible], Foreman.

Wm. [illegible]	Edward Cooper,	Leopold Eidlitz,
Joseph [illegible]	[illegible]	William F. Miller,
Geo. F. Peterson,	Linus Scudder,	Daniel Tiers[?],
W. H. Thomson[?],	Elliott Walker,	Alexander Rankin,
Ambrose K. Ely,	John K. Myers,	John D. Phoenix,
George Quimby,	Thos. B. Stillman,	Thos. A. Davis,
Silas Dexter[?],	Wm. G. Lane,	Jesse Oakley,
	Maurice S. Kerrigan.	

After the ceremony of swearing in had been performed, the District-Attorney rose and addressed the Recorder as follows:

If your Honor pleases, the statute requires that you should charge the Grand Jury on the subject of the violation of the election laws. Your Honor always performs that duty conscientiously; but I wish on this occasion to direct your Honor's attention especially to the retaining of returns by Inspectors. I wish, also, to add the fact that I have personally inquired at the County Clerk's Office, and although twenty-four hours have elapsed since the closing of the polls and the statute enjoins their immediate return, I have found that, out of 187 districts, the returns of only 46 have been received. This circumstance is deserving your Honor's attention, and I have only mentioned it to give further weight to it.

The Recorder briefly replied that he had already considered the subject, and was prepared to bring it before the notice of the Grand Jury. He then proceeded to deliver the following important charge:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Were it not for the fact that the statute requires me to address you, it would be unnecessary. The experience of your foreman would answer in place of instruction from me. But by statute I am required to call your attention to certain laws, and to ask you to inquire specially as to their violation.

You have jurisdiction of all criminal offences committed within the City and County of New-York. But complaints for misdemeanors must first be made before a magistrate, as the Special Sessions have exclusive jurisdiction of offences of that grade, unless the case is sent to this Court at the instigation of the defendant. The cases that will come before you are generally cases which have been passed upon by the committing Magistrate, though in cases of *felony* you may entertain the complaint though no charge has been made before the Magistrate. Though generally it is but just, to the parties accused, that they should have the privilege of being confronted with the accuser before a Magistrate. That frequently results in the discharge of the party, where upon an *ex parte* hearing a bill would have been found. In the exercise of your discretion you would have the right to send parties before a Magistrate in any case where no hearing had been had.

The statute requires that I should charge you to inquire specially into any violation of the usury laws. That is if any persons within your jurisdiction have taken interest for money exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

It also requires that I should call your special attention to the violation of the laws prohibiting lotteries. Any traffic in lotteries is unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

It also requires that I should call your special attention to the laws against extortion. That consists of officers taking fees not allowed by law. It is a misdemeanor, and subjects the offender to like punishment.

It also requires that I should call your attention to the violation of the prohibitory liquor law. That law has been disposed of by the decision of the Court of Appeals. You have no right to find indictments under that statute, as the law has been declared unconstitutional.

The statute also directs that I should charge you to inquire into any violations of our election laws. So important did our legislators consider the necessity of preserving in its purity the elective franchise, that they required that the judges who administer the criminal law should at the assembling of each grand inquest, call special attention to those who violated that law, a law, upon the preservation of which in its purity, depends the stability of our institutions. The law has thrown around us ample protection, if the power the law gives to protect us is properly exercised. But if that power is delegated to corrupt, unscrupulous and ambitious men; to men who are willing to sacrifice the rights of others to the gratification of their own advancement, and the realization of their ambitious schemes, the only redress the citizen has is by appealing to the law, by appealing to you to place the criminal before the bar of justice, that he may there atone for his crime, and serve as an example to warn others that punishment will follow such guilt. Within the present week, our City has been the scene of outrages at the polls which are humiliating to us as citizens, and disgraceful to those having the power to check them. In the First Ward of this City, and almost within hearing of the office of the Mayor and Chief of Police, from the opening to the closing of the polls, there was one constant scene of riot and bloodshed. Respectable citizens, who went peacefully to the polls to deposit their votes, were knocked down and dragged through the streets, without any interference on the part of the Police to prevent the outrages. Hundreds were driven from the polls by an organized band of desperadoes, who openly refused to allow the elector to deposit a vote, unless it contained the name of a certain candidate. I have made these remarks, that you may the better appreciate the necessity of prompt action on your part, of certain cases which will be presented for your consideration. I will here add, that a large number of the police force was withdrawn from the First Ward by order of the Mayor of our City—and that a large number of the police force were on furlough on the day of election, and were engaged in advancing the interests of certain candidates, instead of being engaged in keeping the peace at the polls. By the sections of the statute, which I will by and by read to you, you will see that "*neglect of duty*" by a public officer, is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary, and the question as to whether such public officer has neglected his duty, is a question of fact for a jury to pass upon. The statute applies to all public officers, and you should not discriminate, between the highest and the lowest, but if the evidence justifies, present all who come within its provisions. There will be a number of cases presented for your consideration. I will first call your attention to the following section of the statute:

"If any person shall, by bribery, menace, or other corrupt means or device whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, attempt to influence any elector of this State in giving his vote or ballot, or to deter him from giving the same, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, at any election within this State, held pursuant to this chapter, or shall thereof be convicted, such person so offending and convicted shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined and imprisoned according to the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had; such fine in no case to exceed five hundred dollars, nor such imprisonment one year."

This section as you will perceive is broad and comprehensive, and cases will be presented for your consideration under it. There will also be cases presented to you under the following section:

"Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every willful neglect to perform such duty, where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency shall be a misdemeanor." The punishment for such offence may be a fine of $250, and one year's imprisonment.

I ask your special attention to such cases. Since the election I have issued warrants for the arrest of several policemen who, from the evidence before me, stood idly by without interfering, and saw citizens brutally assaulted. *And what is very remarkable, though blood ran freely in many Wards in the City, and though men now lie at the point of death from the wounds they received on the day of election, scarce one of the offenders against the law have been arrested by any of the police.*

If upon investigation of the cases which come before you, you are satisfied that grievous wrongs have been committed, but that they are not of such a character as will justify you in finding bills of indictment against the parties—if the wrongs are of that nature that they cannot be remedied without legislation, you have the right by way of presentment to call the attention of the community to the evils you would seek to remedy, and to make such suggestions as you deem important to accomplish that object. You may deem it proper after the extraordinary use to which the police force has been applied for the past few weeks, and after the gross inefficiency manifested by them on the day of election, to present in bold relief to the people of this State the necessity of a different organization of that department, and of additional severe penal enactments with regard to it, to prevent in future such outrages as our citizens have suffered by the inefficiency of the police, and by their appropriating their time for other purposes than those for which they were appointed and paid. These are mere suggestions, gentlemen, which, if you deem unimportant, you will disregard.

I also recommend that you inquire this day into the reason why the inspectors of different districts have not made their returns. The law requires that such returns be made without delay. I understand that over ninety districts in this City have not complied with the statute. The failure to comply is a misdemeanor, and it is your duty to cause investigation into the reasons of delay. The District-Attorney will furnish you with the statute, and its provisions will suggest to you the course you ought to adopt.

To the honesty, and fearlessness of the Grand Jury the citizen must look for protection, as well as to the Judiciary. Attempts are frequently made to influence grand jurors in the discharge of their duty. It is a high misdemeanor to attempt to interfere with you. And it is a duty you owe to yourselves and the public, to expose at once to the Court the name of any person who attempts it.

The statute requires that you should keep secret the finding of any bill of indictment against a person for felony, when the prisoner is not in custody. Such disclosure is a misdemeanor. It is better, gentlemen, that all your proceedings should be kept secret. No good can possibly result from disclosing any of your acts until they are officially presented; very much evil may be done by such disclosures.

Sixteen of your body constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Your number must not exceed twenty-three. Twelve must concur in the finding of a bill. After a bill is found, it requires the same number to reconsider the vote. Your foreman [illegible] has the power to [illegible], if you will make application to the Court. You can adjourn from time to time and to such hours as suits your convenience. Upon all questions of law, the District-Attorney is your legal adviser, and where you have any doubts upon legal points, it is best to consult with him, as it will often save much of the public time. Officers are assigned by the Court for your special attendance. You will now proceed, gentlemen, to the discharge of your duties.

The Court was crowded during the reading of the above, which was received with much interest, not only by the Grand Jury, to whom it was especially addressed, but by every person present.

Academy of Medicine—November Meeting.

THE BUILDING PROJECT ABANDONED.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held at the University on Wednesday evening, Dr. Bolton[?], N. A., President, in the Chair. After the election of new members, the report of the several sections, Dr. [illegible], of Edinburg, was introduced, and proceeded to read an elaborate paper upon the Comparative Anatomy of Human Crania—the principal object of which appeared to be to overthrow the views of all previous writers upon this subject, including Dr. Nott, Agassiz, Blumenbach, and others, and to substitute for them the opinions of Dr. Knox (his teacher,) somewhat modified by himself. Next, he aimed to prove that the American people of the present day were Celts, not Anglo-Saxons, and by means of rude drawings he transformed the caricatured features of Washington, Jackson, and Daniel Webster, by the addition of a goatee, into a Frenchman, and by Scotch or Irish caps and diadems these venerable personages were changed into Scotch or Irish, and these persons he denominated Celts.

A novel feature in the distinctions of man was their division into the classes of herbivorous, carnivorous and omnivorous, by a comparison of the crania of man with those of the sheep and the tiger. He asserted that the graminivorous animal was a higher type of creation than the carnivorous; that the sheep more resembled man than did the tiger in his cranial development, and that the resemblances of the sheep were with the highest type of man, and the tiger with the lowest. Another assertion was that man radiated from the Mediterranean, where existed the highest type of man—the Caucasian; and that at the North and South poles showed the lowest type, and that between these extremes man varied according to the distance from the centre.

In the shape of the head, the lecturer considered the perfect oval the type of the highest development. The German head approximated nearly to rotundity, being very broad; the Negro almost to a parallelogram, with round corners; the American to a long oval; the Italian almost to the standard. These were exhibited by shapes from the hatters of New-York, Edinburg, &c., to the number of many thousands.

The reading of the paper was frequently applauded, and a vote of thanks, on motion of Dr. J. W. Francis, was tendered to the author.

Dr. Warren presented a communication on the subject of the recent preparation, by the Messrs. [illegible], of biscuits, chocolate, &c., strongly impregnated with the qualities of the marine algæ of our own locality. This was referred to the Section on Public Health.

The election of the Building Committee being next in order, Dr. Watson spoke against the whole plan at some length, arguing that it was absurd and unbusinesslike, calculated to make trouble, and finished by moving its further consideration be deferred until the next meeting. This was amended by moving its indefinite postponement, which was carried. The project for erecting a building is therefore, at present, abandoned. The Academy then adjourned.

Begging Girls.

It is well known that our housekeepers and citizens are much annoyed by little begging girls. This class of children, if left in that mode of life, must inevitably become idle, dissolute women.

One great object of the Industrial Schools is to break up street begging. These schools supply the children with the food and clothes they now ask from passengers in the street; and at the same time put them under a discipline, and a Christian education.

Will not housekeepers, and the Police, and our citizens generally, aid us in this, by sending such children to our schools? A stranger cannot tell at once whether the story of such children is correct. But our visitors will at once investigate, and do what they can to relieve. Charity bestowed through education and an intelligent system, is a thousand times better than this scattered charity through the streets.

The schools for poor children connected with this society are:

(1.) The Fourth Ward School, No. 29 Oliver-street.
(2.) German Ward School, No. 14 Avenue A.
(3.) East River Ward School, 40th-street near 2d-av.
(4.) Hudson River Ward School, No. 254 West 28th-street, near 9th-avenue.
(5.) Italian School, (evening,) Ladies' Mission, Five-points.
(6.) Newsboys', (evening,) Sun Building.

Or if sent to the office, the case of such children will at once be investigated.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.
No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Clothes for the Poor.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This is the time when people like to make way with old clothes. Instead of throwing them away, or putting them into useless old trunks, will not your wealthy and comfortable readers remember that there are thousands of poor who are beginning to shiver under the cool blasts of Winter?

Give the cast off garments where they will warm some poor little child, or clothe a ragged boy who is just trying to make a man of himself; or enable a decent widow in poverty to send her scantily dressed children to the Ward School or Sunday School.

Much can be done even with *old clothes.*

If a note, with the address, is forwarded to us, we can send for the clothes.

J. MACY[?],
Assistant Secretary Children's Aid Society,
No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Fires.

In Third-avenue.—On Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the machine-shop of Carman & Scott, in Third-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh-street. Damage about $100. No insurance.

In Seventh-avenue.—Officer [illegible], of the Twentieth District Police, while patrolling his beat yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, discovered flames issuing from the store of Edward Lyons, corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. He immediately gave the alarm, and soon the fire department arrived on the ground and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Damage to the stock about $600. Insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building was owned by John Butler, loss about $40. Insured.

Biting off Another Man's Ear.

A cannibal, named George Long, was brought before Justice Brennan by a Thirteenth Ward policeman, charged with biting of a portion of the ear of one George Stemmer, residing at No. 30 Ridge-street. From the statements made, it appears that on Tuesday Long and Stemmer got into a fight at the corner of Pitt and Rivington streets, and during the affray, Long succeeded in biting off a portion of his antagonist's ear. The prisoner was locked up for examination.

Burglary in Broadway—Recovery of the Stolen Property.—The store of Wm. Brunner & Co., No. 221 Broadway, was entered, on Tuesday night, through the scuttle, and robbed of $16,000 worth of dress silks. The thieves packed up their plunder in sacks, and conveyed it to an adjoining building, where they deposited it in a lawyer's office. Here they became frightened, from some cause, and fled, leaving their plunder, and a carpetbag, containing a jimmy, dark lantern, ropes, &c. The property was all recovered and restored to its owners.

The Independent Brougham Guard, Capt. R. W. Williams, appeared in Hamilton Park yesterday for target practice. They enjoyed a good "day's shooting," and subsequently an excellent dinner at the Apollo. They had twenty valuable prizes, among which was a gold watch, presented by the Captain, and a silver pitcher and castor, presented by Mr. John Brougham, of the Bowery Theatre, whose name the company bears. They appeared well and attracted considerable attention while on parade.

Found Dead.—An unknown man supposed to have lived in Troy, N. Y., was found yesterday morning dead in the hall of tenement house No. 317 Twelfth-street. His neck was broken and it is supposed that he accidentally fell down the stairway sometime during the night. He had a carpet bag with him containing clothing and some other articles. His body was taken to the Station-house, where some persons recognized him as a resident of Troy, but did not know his name. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

Injured by the Explosion of Powder.—A man, named Hugh [illegible], had his face frightfully burned, on Wednesday night, by the explosion of some gunpowder, which he was in the act of pouring upon a bonfire in City Hall-place. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Not Wm. [illegible] but Messrs. Spear & Marx were the inventors of the [illegible] Piano-forte; we state this at [illegible] request, in correction of a statement which we published noticing the articles in the late Fair.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met on Wednesday, [illegible] members being present, Alderman [illegible] in the Chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Various reports of Committees on Assessments and Sewers, from the Board of Councilmen, were referred to committees of this Board.

The Board concurred with the action of the Board of Councilmen in relation to the construction of a sewer in Stanton-street, to communicate with certain slaughter houses. Also, for the formation of a receiving basin in Thirty-seventh-street. Alderman Ely, with significant alliteration, observing, "our successors will soon have our seats," explained the provisions of an ordinance whereby a lady resident in First-avenue sought permission to undertake the grading in the neighborhood of her premises—the matter, after some discussion, was referred to the Committee sought.

It was moved that the Board adjourn to Friday evening, and afterwards during the session to every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Carried.

The names of Chatham-street and Park-row were proposed to be changed to East Broadway by concurrence. It was thought its effect will be the improvement of property.

Alderman Fox thought the changed name would drive away the mock auctions and Jews.

Alderman Varian and Alderman Voorhis did not believe that would be sufficient to drive away the Jews. Alderman Clancy alluded to the liberal language of the Earl of Chatham in the British Parliament, and having no desire to obliterate his name, he would vote for having one street in the republic that would perpetuate the recollection of his noble conduct. After some talk about "the children of Israel," and allusions, as was supposed, to Alderman [illegible], as the "standard bearer of the tribe," a motion was made to postpone indefinitely, and lost. On the question of adopting the report and adopting the resolution, 3 voted in the affirmative and 14 in the negative, so the resolution was lost.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday evening at the Hall, Andrew H. Green, Esq., President, in the chair.

A communication was presented from the Tenth Ward relative to "pipe-laying" in Chrystie-street, for the new school, and leave granted. An application for a new school in the Fifth Ward was referred to the Committee on New Schools. A communication from the Fourteenth Ward asking for $799 for stoves, &c., for school No. 5, was adopted. A communication from the Eleventh Ward in relation to a new site was read; the resolution not adopted. A communication from H. McKillop, James Farley, and H. Booth[?], offering property for a school site was referred to the Committee on Sites and School houses.

Mr. Adams offered his resignation as a member of the Committee on School books, which was accepted.

A voluminous communication from Comptroller Flagg was submitted, in which he decides against granting $125,000 claimed by the Board. It gave rise to a prolonged discussion, which resulted in its reference to the Finance Committee, to prepare an answer thereto to be printed in connection with the document.

Mr. Williams presented the Annual Report of the Free Academy, which was ordered to be authenticated and sent to the Regents.

Several resolutions to make payments of sundry bills were adopted. The report of the Committee of Supplies, awarding contracts, was presented by Mr. Davenport, which was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on By-Laws reported in favor of appointing a special committee on the Fourth Ward complaint against certain School Officers.

A resolution to hire Oliver-street Church for School No. 24, reported by the Committee on Sites and School houses, was under discussion when a call of the house was ordered and the Board adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

Superior Court—*Trial Term*—Nos. 245, 502, 320, 282, 26, 617, 420, 628, 629, 552, 546, 647, 649 to 654, 655, 657, 659, 660, 661, 664, 665, 666, 667, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 676, 677, 679, 680, 682.

Superior Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 2142, 2279, 2108, 2064, 1936, 1902½, 2068, 2091, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61½, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.

U. S. District Court—Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 6.

Before Judge Nelson.

William B. Sickels vs. William Borden.—In this case, which has been on trial for several days before a jury in this Court, the jury were this morning charged by Judge Nelson, and the case delivered to them. The action is brought to recover for an alleged infringement of a patent issued to the plaintiff in the 1845, for an improvement in the mode of tripping and dropping the valves of steam engines to enable them to cut off steam more perfectly and easily, by making the motion from the eccentric instead of from the lifting-rods. The infringement of the patent is in the machinery used on board the steamboat *Metropolis.*

The Jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $720.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Dickerson; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

[illegible]

In [illegible] of Messrs. [illegible] & Weeks [illegible] fitted out the *Panchita* as a slaver. Their counsel, Mr. Donohue, appeared in Court this morning and after some discussion their bail was fixed at the sum of $5,000 each.

LONG ISLAND.

Ward Officers in Brooklyn.

Upon receiving fuller returns of the votes cast for the Ward Officers, we have the following corrections and additions to make to the list of "probably elected," published Wednesday morning:

ALDERMEN.

Ward.		Ward.	
XI.	Wm. Vail, A.	XVII.	J. F. Palmer[?], A.
XIII.	Benj. W. Wilson, A.	XVIII.	A. Suydam, A.
XIV.	J. Callahan, D.	XIX.	Fred'k Scholes, R.
XVI.	Anthony Wallis, A.		Wm. Jenkins, R.

The vote for Mayor, as appears from the returns, and estimated in two Districts, is as follows: Powell, 12,160; Hall, 9,901; Stryker, 4,960.

Early in the Field.

Tuesday evening, while the Republicans were waiting in the Rallying Hall, corner of Orange and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, to learn the result of the election, the President of the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club announced that the Club would continue as an organization, simply changing the name to The Rocky Mountain Republican Club. This announcement was received with thunders of applause. The reorganization was completed last night.

The Lyric Club, of Williamsburg, gave one of their very pleasant *soirees* on Wednesday evening, the occasion being the Sixth Anniversary of their organization. The company assembled in Professor Trenor's saloon at an early hour, and whiled away the evening hours till supper time, when they sat down to a sumptuous repast, where toasts, speeches, and bright eyes enlivened the scene. When we left, they were tripping it with a hearty will, and seemed determined to "keep it up till morning."

Supposed Foul Play.

On Tuesday last a man, seriously injured, was brought to the Kings County Hospital, suffering from severe injuries. The parties who brought him represented that he had been sent there from one of the Police stations in Brooklyn. He was so near dead as to be unable to give his name, and died yesterday morning. It is supposed that he must have been beaten at one of the polls and sent to the Hospital by parties interested in his case. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day, when it is to be hoped that the mystery will be cleared up satisfactorily.

A Cool and Complacent View of the Slavery Question.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We copy a very striking article from the New-Orleans *Delta*, bearing on this subject. The *Delta* is a paper from which we have more frequent occasion to copy political articles, than any other in the South. There is a freshness and vigor in its discussions, an elevation in its tone, and a breadth and originality in its political views, that make it an exceedingly interesting journal, and cannot fail to give it a commanding position with the Southern people. In the article which we quote, the *Delta* assumes, and maintains with perfect truth, that it is the Southern Resistance party which has caused political reaction at the North, and made the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, apparently a matter of certainty. That by presenting the issue of Disunion to the North, they have forced all sober thinking men to come to his support. They have, in fact, forced the North to "calculate the value of the Union," and the result is, the most extraordinary and untiring exertions to save that beautiful North from the disastrous consequences of a dissolution.

The *Delta* does not, in the least, over-estimate the force of this resistance movement. We have always known and said that the South, united and firm, could always drive back the forces of Abolition. That the North had no such confidence in her own resources, as was incessantly and exultingly claimed for her. That she would not only never take a step that certainly led to Disunion, but that if Disunion came she would never dare to take a step to restore the Confederacy by force. This latter consideration has always induced us to maintain that a separation of the Union would, and in the nature of things must, be peaceable. *We have it in our power to [illegible] not only the North, but the greatest nations of Europe.* These last, therefore, must be our friends and allies, and the North would be paralyzed in the very effort to raise a conflict of arms.

The British journals show their eagerness for this result by fostering, in all possible ways, the anti-Slavery fury of the North. They make tirades, founded upon slanders of the Northern journals, which are worthy, in their violence, of a place in the columns of the New-York *Tribune.* But the object of this vituperation is only thinly disguised, and every now and then it drops even this flimsy veil, and shows that its only design is to provoke the frantic spirit of the North to the point of dissolution of the Union. Let that object once be accomplished, and we should speedily witness a change in the tone of these journals, [illegible] "Commerce is King" [illegible] would speedily reconcile the London *Times* and the London [illegible] to Southern Slavery, which clothes the people of many empires and [illegible] that whiten the ocean.

It is the North which, by forcing the Confederacy to become its instrument, in making it the rival of European art and manufactures, has really excited and sustained all this hostility of Great Britain and France against the South. Let the cause die, and the effect will die with it.

But there are some things in the article of the *Delta* to which we cannot assent. It rather slights the importance of Kansas to the South. As a barrier, we consider Kansas of the very greatest importance. It saves Missouri from becoming the prey of Abolitionism; and, therefore, in contending for its settlement by the South, we are not contending merely for the extension of Slavery to a new country, which is a matter of trifling importance in itself, but for its protection where it already exists, which is a matter of vital importance. We agree heartily with the *Delta* that, in the position which President Walker has placed his Government of Nicaragua, by the recent decree restoring the institution of Slavery, that country has become an object of exceeding interest to the Southern people. Our opposition to his movement has always been founded expressly on the ground that the European races cannot cultivate the soil of Central America. With the restoration of Slavery into that boundlessly fruitful region, we may well anticipate that it will become the garden-spot of the world, and that it will become tributary to the general commerce, to an extent that even the utmost enthusiasm may fail to anticipate.

The Central American States probably contain within themselves greater natural wealth than any of the same extent of country on the face of the globe. The restoration of Slavery, with the energetic impulse and intelligence of our times, would bring to use all these vast natural resources. The forests would yield their wealth of rare and beautiful woods; the soil would teem with an abundance of the most precious harvests. The restoration of Slavery in Nicaragua, with its firm establishment and protection by so energetic a spirit, *would lead, in all probability, gradually, at least, to its restoration in all the other Central American States;* and that whole glorious region, instead of lying in the lap of sloth, forgotten by the world, and useless to the world, would become a scene of industry, a home of wealth, and a teeming source of commerce to the nations.

But let the President of Nicaragua beware how, with his present slender resources, he attempts the career of a conqueror. Let him once but lift his foot from the safe soil of the Continent, and attempt to stretch it across the sea to Cuba, and it will inevitably be cut off; and so far from his becoming master of the Queen of the Antilles, he will find that he has only afforded a reasonable pretext for Great Britain, France, and Spain, to drive him from Nicaragua. Let him make friends, rather than enemies, of the great nations. Let him give assurance that he considers it his mission to restore and advance the beautiful country which he now governs. He has work enough before him within his own limits. Let him do that well, and the peaceful influence which the prosperity of Nicaragua will exert among the neighboring States, will effect a greater conquest than any he can hope to achieve by force of arms.

The Meaning and Effect of Mr. Buchanan's Election.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Mr. Buchanan, if elected, will owe his success entirely to the reaction in the northern mind, caused by the determined attitude of the Southern party. We may be called extremists, or fire-eaters, or what not—it does not matter. While we cannot be driven into the abandonment of principle to serve party success, we are ready to maintain the rights and institutions of the South, even to disunion. This conviction we have fostered in the Southern mind. It is a pity it was not fostered twenty years since. It would have saved to the parties a deal of trouble. But the Southern party has something else to do now. Having checked for a time the Black Republican crusade, we must push forward those reforms at home which are necessary for the assertion and maintenance of our equality in the Union, or of our nationality and independence out of it.

Remember that Nicaragua and Cuba are vastly more important to us than Kansas Territory, though we should not renounce the latter. Mexico is not far off. The genius of commercial empire beckons to us from Tehuantepec. But Nicaragua is the great political nucleus, and while the national men of the South are busy over the spoils of the victory won through the courage and boldness of the Southern party, let us put forth all our strength in Nicaragua.

We have only four years to prepare for the great contest of 1860. Give Walker the power, and he will solve not only the Central American question, but with it that of Cuba. Once firmly established in Nicaragua, he will restore the West Indies to their original condition as slave colonies. It can be demonstrated that the comparative decline of New-Orleans commenced with the abolition policy of England in the Antilles. [illegible] the centre of a vast tropical empire, and to realize, in connection with the Pacific trade, the advantages to which she is geographically entitled. This is a work for the Southern party. We have shown our power in national politics, let us give it practical direction at home.

In the foregoing we have briefly reviewed the causes which led to the reaction in the North, and sketched the assumption that Buchanan's election was a certainty. But what will be the signification of his election, with regard to all the important questions of the day we shall be compelled to leave to the solution of time. So far as it may convey a rebuke to the fanatic spirit of the North; so far as it may be an effectual protest against the open attempt of one section to subject another to the tyranny of a hostile majority; so far as it may show that the resistance policy on the part of the South is really the only policy that can save the Union and our rights and our honor at the same time; thus far, at least, it will be a triumph for the South and a valuable lesson to politicians of both sections. It will prove that Northern interest is superior to Southern fanaticism, and that Slavery, through the subject of sectional agitation, is really the strongest conservative and national element in the Union.

What the Northern wing of the Democratic Congress may do with the Slavery question, we shall have to leave to future developments. We fear, however, it is deeply imbued with the non-extension theory to which so many Democratic leaders, North and South, have given their sanction. It was no good omen to see the younger Van Buren and [illegible] making speeches from the same platform, and in the same cause, and the elder Van Buren and Mr. Buchanan embarking upon the same construction of the Nebraska bill.

These omens have not been improved by the profuse declarations made by Democratic speakers and journals of the North—that the Black Republicans uttered "infamous lies" in charging Mr. Buchanan with being in favor of Slavery extension. Why so earnest in this denial, if the Northern Democracy desires to preserve the political equality of the South, to which the extension of Slavery is essential? *But, after all, we have the Ostend Manifesto, to which Mr. Buchanan is pledged.* There is sound enough Southern doctrine in that, and if Mr. Buchanan shall live up to it, well and good; we will be the first to throw the mantle of forgiveness over all his past political sins of omission or commission. Meantime, as we have often said before, though not unexceptionable, he is our choice for President; but in supporting him we have chosen to do so with our eyes open, and have desired that the Southern people should have their eyes open also. If they vote with them shut, it will be no fault of ours; if deceived in any particular, they cannot shake their heads and say we did it.

The future is yet a problem. Assuming Mr. Buchanan's election to be a certainty, the horizon is still misty. But of this we feel sure: the Northern reaction against Fremont is due to the resistance policy, and the *Delta*, and other so-called extremists and disunionists of the South have been the true Union-savers.

"A distinguished Louisianian," writing to the *Delta* from Washington, finishes his letter as follows:

"But the time is now past to discuss this matter, (disunion.) A truce of four years to words—let us go into action—make our terms, based on the Constitution—and determine not to have peace till these conditions, just in the eyes of Heaven and man, are subscribed to by the whole country. The existence of the Union depends upon it. I say for one, and 'I say it boldly,' upon the extension of Slavery hang the equality and very existence of the South,"—the extension of Slavery is the most effective Union-preserving plank that can be dovetailed into the Democratic platform. Let us have it in by 1860."

Walker in Nicaragua—The Dangers of his Position.

From the Louisville Journal.

Although the overshadowing claims of the canvass now closed have not of late permitted us to bestow much attention upon Walker in our columns, we have not by any means forgotten him or been unmindful of his course. On the contrary, we have watched his movements closely and with constant interest. We yet have faith in his mysterious star. He has, indeed, committed many indiscretions, and some that appear to us all but inexcusable, and he has thus far, we confess, exhibited no very manifest or conclusive proof of that disinterested elevation of purpose by which we have hoped and now hope that he is animated. But his purpose, if not elevated, is at least wonderfully firm, and he has certainly displayed the highest courage and decision and the most unflinching fortitude in pursuing it.

Since the roar and tumult of the Presidential canvass shut Walker out from our immediate view, he has been regularly chosen President of Nicaragua, and has inaugurated a vigorous and efficient Government in the teeth of the violent opposition of the very party upon whose summons he entered the country and whose aid and sympathy was believed to be the atmosphere he breathed. He has [illegible] on which he was supposed to be engrafted as a hopeful scion, and is shooting up in all the strength and glory of an independent plant. He is a Power. He has grown to be the State into whose veins he was transfused as a life-giving principle. He is the acknowledged soul and body of Nicaragua. And we say [illegible] His government [illegible] only strong and efficient, but it is likely to [illegible] or to grow still more worthy of the high and solemn responsibility. It is not only capable [illegible]. And we trust its stability may be lasting.

It would seem, indeed, that Walker had [illegible] achieved the [illegible] of permanent power, and that nothing remained for him but to enter heartily and without external [illegible] upon the work of regeneration which we hope he contemplates as the grand dream of his life. He has, as our readers know, just won the most signal victories over the leagued enemies at Masaya and Granada, victories which his intelligent adversaries in this country pronounced improbable if not impossible, and which, if thoroughly won, they confessed would determine his unchallenged superiority in Nicaragua and among the neighboring States. His future ascendency is undoubtedly assured. His government must now quickly be accepted as a fixed fact in international politics, and be treated accordingly. And we have little doubt that it will be thus regarded promptly and cheerfully.

With this great vantage-point secured, what will Walker do next? Will he hasten to redeem the promise of his first successes? Is he able, if he is willing, to regenerate the country he has conquered? We are not at all sanguine. With a population like that of Nicaragua, encircled by a climate and physical constitution which appear to speedily subdue even the higher order of foreign immigrants into the corrupt and servile temper of the natives, it is difficult to feel any strong confidence in the success of such an enterprise, if he should enter heartily upon it. Yet we hope that he will enter upon it. If not in the highest degree successful, it may have glorious incidental results to humanity that will cover his name with imperishable honor. At any rate, it would lift him from the category of vulgar filibusters, into which there is imminent danger of his falling, and rank him in fuller harmony with what we believe to be his true merits. *If, however, in an evil hour, he yields to the sinister suggestions of the Democratic Party of this country, as insidiously presented by Soulé, who has been [illegible] to play the Devil to Walker's Eden,* if not to play the deuce with it, his chance for beneficent service to humanity and for honorable fame is utterly lost. He might as well come home and play the traitor openly with Wise and Brooks at once. If he honestly desires to reconstruct the fallen Central American Republic, and addresses himself earnestly to that noble task, it will be well. He may win a name as deathless as Washington's. But if, cherishing no such lofty desires, he consents to become the mere cat's-paw and tool of the Democratic Disunionists, in their [illegible] scheme of a Southern Confederacy, embracing Cuba, Mexico, Central America, &c., he will live in the memory of man, if he lives at all, as the most contemptible and miserable of all mortal [illegible]. He will be justly "damned to everlasting fame." Let him choose his destiny deliberately. The choice is fairly open to him, and the eyes of the world are upon him.

Revolutionary Men and Events—Interesting Reminiscences.

Leetown, Jefferson Co., Va.

From the Petersburg Gazette.

In the immediate vicinity of the spot from which I address you these lines, are the dilapidated and antique residences of three distinguished Major Generals of the American Revolution. Within a radius of one mile and a half lived long and weary years, Charles Lee, the sinister hero of Monmouth; Horatio Gates, the loser of the battle of Camden, and the Southern campaign; and Adam Stephen, the early friend of Washington. In this little village—on whose golden forests I am gazing—under the shadows of the great woods here—remote from camps and the flashing world, these three warriors rusted out the remainder of their lives in inglorious repose, the swords in moth-eaten scabbards, no more to be drawn. Here, if I mistake not, two of them died, and soon even these lingering memorials of them will crumble and disappear, as their figures are fading from the general mind.

Lee's house is a hundred paces from the little assemblage of houses called by his name, and is an oblong building of stone, with chimneys at each end and midway—low, with a rude porch, depending, as it were, above the rough door, and a few out-houses. Gates lived somewhat farther from the town, in a plain, undecorated building; and Stephen occupied a mansion probably built by the earliest pioneers of the valley, in which everything is small and confined but the fire-place. But that is neither small or confined—it is grand—enormous. Around it, how many good companions must have gathered, in the olden days, and what sounds of revelry shook the rafters overhead! You may read of Adam Stephen in Sparks's edition of the writings of Washington, and there you will find that, among the hardy gentlemen who stood shoulder to shoulder with the young chief at Winchester, when the Indians ravaged the valley a hundred years ago, was Lieut. Stephen. [illegible] towards the foot of the great North Mountain—at least we know that he did good service. He was afterwards an effective officer of the revolutionary struggle, but left the army about the period of the battle of Princeton, disgusted at something or other—and so came hither and lived and died.

Of Gates and Lee more is known. The story of the woeful quarrel of the latter with Washington at Monmouth, you may read in full in the recently published, third volume of Irving's great work. It is probable that history will show that Lee was not as much in the wrong as the world supposes. That he made a blunder in ordering his forces to retreat, and that this retreat very nearly ruined all the plans of Washington, and lost us the battle—this is certain; but it was probably an error of judgment—not a want of courage. In Leutze's great picture, he sits his horse sullenly before the [illegible]. All that he did and said afterwards was sullen too, unfortunately. High words—indignant correspondence—Washington cold and haughty—Lee raging; then a court-martial—suspension for a year—and Lee, in utter disgust, threw up his commission, and came hither "to hoe tobacco—that being the best school for a general," he said, with a sneer at Washington. And here, in this poor and obscure dwelling, as I have said, rusted out the sharp blade of Lee, and fell into dust and oblivion. With few neighbors—no friends—surrounded by hounds and horses, and making "the chase his only occupation," nearly—thus lived the General, and died. One day, long afterwards, says a tradition of the neighborhood, Washington sent his old adversary a note saying that he would call on a certain morning, and see him—that he hoped all past contention and bitterness had been forgotten—he was coming to see him as an old comrade in arms—as a friend.

On the day fixed for the visit, Lee sent away all his servants, placed upon the locked front door a paper with "No meat cooked here to-day," written thereon, and then followed his servants, leaving Washington to knock in vain. He never returned; and, with the passing year, the [illegible] soldier grew more morose and repelling. The ground-floor of his house was divided by chalk lines merely, forming thus four compartments. In the first he kept his books; in the second was his bed; his saddles, and hunting-gear in the third; the fourth was used for a kitchen. He could thus sit in one spot, he said, with gun loaded, and overlook his entire household. Tired of his dogs and his silent misanthropy at last, he [illegible] Queries, Political and Military, [illegible] Washington; but the world declined listening to him; and then, tired of life, the cynical spirit of Charles Lee fled to other realms. His last words were "Stand by me, my brave grenadiers!" and so he ended.

A word now of the third of my triad of warriors. Horatio Gates came to the old house yonder after Camden. It was the Gates who had taken Burgoyne, and whose popularity at one time overshadowed Washington's. But now, alas! how fallen! The breath of an indignant public opinion had blasted him, and his laurels were all seared and withered. He had lost the battle of Camden—had been deposed from the command of the army of the South, to make way for Greene; over his head lowered a heavy cloud of public execration almost, and Congress, it was said, had prepared its thunderbolt to strike him. But it never fell. [illegible] They left him to die in peace here—enough punishment that the magnificent drama of the Revolution was played out, independent of one who had enacted so splendid a part in the earlier acts.

These three old wooden houses are the visible remains of three vigorous lives—in them, to the musing eye, the spirits of Gates, and Lee, and Stephen hover around them still, speaking in every whisper of the pine tree and the oaks—these ancient oaks of the noble, English looking "chase," which murmur [illegible] beneath the window—through whose [illegible] vista appears the [illegible] of General Adam Stephen. Here, within a gunshot almost of each other, these men of history reposed—though not happily we must conclude—after all their struggles. The current of the Opequon, resonant in old days with savage shouts, and dyed with blood, murmured by them, and perhaps spoke to their minds of other days—typifying human things which ever bud and flower and change like the skies of Autumn yonder—the gorgeous leaves whose colors vary with each day.

Mr. Sumner.—We learn that Hon. Charles Sumner, by the advice of his physician, Dr. Perry, proceeded to the residence of Professor Longfellow, at Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, in order to avoid the excitement attendant upon the reception of the election returns. We are happy to learn that Mr. Sumner is apparently no worse than before he left Philadelphia, although the excitement on Monday had so much effect upon him that he was obliged to take morphine before he could sleep. He yesterday attempted the labor of directing some documents to Europe, but the exertion was too much, and he was obliged to desist. Rest, quiet, and absence from excitement seem to be the essentials of any improvement in his case, and it is to be hoped that this fact will be remembered by his friends in their demonstrations of esteem and affection.—*Boston Traveller.*

Sunken War Vessels at Sebastopol to be Raised by an American.—John E. Gowen, Esq., of this city, who is now in Russia, has just entered into a contract with the Russian Government to raise the ships-of-war and other vessels, [illegible] in number, sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol at the time of the siege. It will be remembered that Mr. Gowen, under contract with our own Government, succeeded, after repeated efforts of British engineers had failed, in raising the wreck of the United States steamer Missouri, sunk in the harbor of Gibraltar. Mr. Gowen will commence operations in the harbor of Sebastopol next Spring.—*Boston Paper.*

[illegible] Daily Times.

[illegible], NOV. 7, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] a week. [illegible] mail subscribers Six Dollars a [illegible]

THE [illegible] EVENING TIMES is [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) The edition will [illegible] at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] in the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] Single Copies. Twenty-Five [illegible] to one address.

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CAUTION.
We continue to receive notices that persons [illegible] as agents for the Times receive money [illegible] and give receipts in the name of the [illegible]. We desire to notify the public that we [illegible] and that we are not responsible [illegible]. Persons wishing to subscribe will remit [illegible] to this office.

The Foreign Vote.

The returns indicate that we underrated the proportion of the German vote which was cast for Fremont, in our paragraph of yesterday. In several of the strong German Wards of this City probably full *one-third* of the Germans voted with the Republicans, and in Illinois and other Western States we are inclined to think the proportion will be still greater.

No one at all acquainted with the facts can doubt that there is a wide difference between the Germans and the Irish, in regard to their participation in politics. The Germans at home are better educated politically than the Irish. They are more familiar with political organizations and the manner of party contests,—and have been in the habit of attaching more importance to principles in connection with them. They bring with them to this country much less of their home quarrels and domestic dissensions, and much less to perpetuate [illegible] all the wranglings and snarlings of political life at home. They read more,—think more and are far more independent in their political action; and experience shows that they are much more readily and easily Americanized,—that they identify themselves much more promptly with the institutions and the interests of this country, and take a more intelligent part in connection with them, than the Irish.

The latter are most undeniably clannish, ignorant, reckless and blindly controlled by leaders and demagogues in their political action. The simple fact that they go together,—that they vote in a solid body, is sufficient to prove this. No other class of our citizens do so. The Scotch,—the Welsh, the French, the English,—never herd together and go in flocks with any particular party. They act upon their individual convictions of duty and policy. Each man reads and thinks and judges for himself. The great mass of the Irish do not. There is no such thing as individual action among them. They act in a body:—they go in shoals,—and the whole Irish vote is always cast in *bulk*. Why should this be so? It could not be, if they acted intelligently and independently. If their action was decided by the reading, the reflection, the investigation of their individual members, there would be the same diversity of political sentiment among them that pervades all other classes of American citizens. They do not act upon knowledge or upon principle. They are the tools of demagogues. Their action is decided, not by appeals to their judgment, but by the orders of their superiors, or the most dishonest appeals to their credulity and their hatreds. Of course, all Irishmen are not to be included in this censure. There are among the educated portion of them high-toned and accomplished gentlemen:—and they will be the first to concede the truth of our statements in regard to the great mass of their countrymen. They are the hardest material out of which intelligent American citizens have to be made.

We are not at all surprised at the existence of an American Party. Such a sentiment as that party represents will always exist, and will be powerful just in proportion as the political evils which flow from the ignorance, credulity and reckless political action of the mass of foreigners among us, are more or less keenly felt. If the leading men among the Irish desire to disarm what they have some reason for considering a hostile and proscriptive sentiment, they must do something else than denounce and complain of it. Let them remove the evil which creates it. Let them teach their countrymen to become men, instead of political tools,—to act upon their personal convictions of public policy, instead of their clannish instincts and class hatreds. Let them cease to be *a herd*—and become individual citizens; and they will disarm and dissipate all hostile organizations which live upon their vices and defeats.

The Recorder's Charge.

All parties do not take their defeat so philosophically as the Republicans. Recorder Smith ran for Congress and was beaten, and he seems to have come out of the contest in an unamiable mood. He is especially savage on the Mayor and Police. Luckily for the public, his anger takes an innocent and praiseworthy shape. It spurs him to the vigilant performance of his duty. If this were the uniform effect of defeat, we wish a good many of our other City officials had undergone the same stimulus.

The Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury, yesterday, is especially emphatic in regard to frauds and misconduct at the elections,—and asserts that the Police Department was particularly lax in the performance of its duty. We congratulate the Recorder upon his discovery. We only regret that he should have been in office two years, and sat as one of the Police Commissioners all that time, without finding it out before Election day. There has been hardly a week or a day in that whole time which has not witnessed some shameful inefficiency or dereliction on the part of the Police. Yet we have heard no outcry from the Recorder,—no appeal to the Grand Jury,—no avowal of his determination to use his power as one of the Police Commission, and as virtually controlling its action, for the punishment of all offenders.

We are glad of this sudden revival of zeal on the part of this functionary. It will doubtless lead to good results. But we cannot forget that he has always been quite as zealous a partisan as could be found in the City,—that his protest against making a political engine of the Police Department was postponed until it was used against himself, and that his vigilance and zeal in the cause of order now are due quite as much to his bitter quarrel with Mayor Wood as to any other cause. Still, we are not inclined to complain of him for all this. If he will act with energy, and use his power on the side of justice and of law, we will not scrutinize too closely the motives of his action. The City cannot afford to look *such* a gift horse in the mouth.

Waiting for the Presidential Wagon—The New Administration.

We have received a stack of letters urging the instant reorganization of the Republican Party—the unfurling of the standard for 1860, and a general bugle-blast all along the line for another Presidential contest. That is all very well for those who like it, and have nothing else to do; but we must beg to be excused. The Times is tired of politics and wants rest. It purposes to devote its attention mainly to other matters—not neglecting political movements by any means, nor professing any indifference to the general course of political parties. But it prefers for a while to stand a little back, and look on. Those who got the steam up so high during the last canvass, that they are compelled to keep the wheels still moving to prevent an explosion, may well enough enter upon a new campaign. There is certainly a prodigious amount of unspent enthusiasm in the Republican ranks. We never knew a defeated party appear half so much like a victorious one; and if the election were to be held over again next week, or next month, we are confident it would have a different result.

But we must take things as they are and make the best of them. We are to have a Democratic Administration for the next four years. We fear it is not likely to commend itself very much to the favor of those who have resisted its advent. We don't see any very strong warrant for believing that its policy will be more just, more national, more conservative than that of its predecessor. And yet it may be. If it differs from that at all, it must be better,—for it cannot be worse. And we propose to wait a while and see what will come of it. We shall not declare war upon it in advance. We have a much deeper interest in the good government of the country,—in the preservation of its liberties, in the maintenance of the Union, in the promotion of justice, and the establishment of peace, than we have in any party triumph whatever. We have advocated the election of Fremont, because we believed these ends would be much more surely attained under his administration than any other. We are more confident of it now than we were before the election. Yet in spite of failure we shall not abandon hope. Good has come out of Nazareth, and may again.

Buchanan has it in his power to do the country signal service. He is strong in position with the South. He has their confidence and support. If he chooses to spurn dictation and act for himself,—if he will rebuke and put down the sectionalism which threatens so much evil to the country and has already done so much harm,—if he will at once give Messrs. Wise, Brooks, Toombs, Keitt and Company to understand, that he does not intend to administer the government upon their platform, nor make its powers subservient to their projects and purposes, he will find himself immensely strong with the best portion of the American people in all sections of the country. He must know, from what he has seen of the canvass, that the acts and declarations of these men have been a heavy drag on the Democratic Party. He must know that the hearty, earnest wish of every Northern State is that Slavery should not be established in Kansas. He must know that Pennsylvania is in favor of making Kansas a free State, and that his friends everywhere at the North have declared that he was in favor of it also. If he will act upon this basis,—if he will *let it be understood now* that he is opposed to the extension of Slavery into that Territory, and that he will take effectual measures to carry into full and fair effect the principle of Popular Sovereignty,—that the Executive power shall no longer be employed to crush out freedom of speech and of action there,—he will enter upon the Presidency with far greater strength in the North and throughout the Union, than he had on election day.

We fear that the chance of his taking this course is not very good. If he had the nerve and the will of Jackson, or half the courage and independence which have been claimed for him during the canvass, he would speedily give the country assurance of such an Administration as should make its peace and welfare superior to all party interests and considerations. The great danger, as we have already said, is that he will be merely an instrument in the hands of others.

An Oasis—Prince John all right on the Record.—It is pleasant to observe that amidst the varying fortunes of the political fight, John Van Buren holds his own. His influence can be traced all along the line of his electioneering route. Chicago, where we believe he began, rolled up a roundly increased majority for Fremont. The Western and Northern sections of this State, where he labored with special zeal, send down prodigious pluralities for the candidate whom he opposed. St. Lawrence, Onondaga and Cayuga counties, which he visited, seem to have forgotten that Buchanan was in the field at all. And nothing apparently saved Monroe from giving a unanimous vote for Fremont, except that John failed to keep his appointment there in consequence of a storm on Lake Ontario. New-York,—which he quit at the very opening of the canvass,—showed her sense of the service by giving a larger Democratic vote than ever before.

John has talents; and it is cheering to see them thus appreciated. His speeches always tell,—though not always in the precise way he would prefer. But the people will not forget his eminent services in 1848,—and the recollection of them called up by his efforts now, was too potent even for him to overcome. He tried to dove-tail his Free-Soil sentiments then upon the Buchanan movement now;—but the effort was a failure. The people liked the sentiments, but repudiated the attempted application.

John deserves office at the hands of Mr. Buchanan, but we fear he won't get it. Merit seldom is rewarded in this world. Some of his old friends have quite outstripped him in the political race. John Cochrane, for example, got office under Pierce and is now elected to Congress,—by doing the "heavy work" of the Administration. The Prince's work proved decidedly heavier,—but the results don't show so well. In politics men are paid for what they accomplish,—not for what they undertake. Prince John must try again.

Prospects of a busy time in Mexico—Wars domestic and foreign.

Our neighboring Republic is again in trouble. Her condition is never precisely that which philosophers would fancy for their Utopias. Her Government has usually had on hand at least one revolution, but it is now threatened with two or three,—to say nothing of the external perils which menace it on every side. Spain and England are clamoring for debts past due. The United States hover on the northern frontier, with purse and sword, ready to take advantage of their poverty with the former, or of their distraction and ruin with the latter. At the South stands Walker,—beckoning in a spectral way to the forlorn Republic, bidding it take refuge in his alliance and in his arms, and secure the fate of Nicaragua. The position of President Comonfort, with these external incidents added to the standing perplexities of the Government, is about as enviable as that of a stout gentleman, up a tree, of a particularly dark night, out of reach of help, and with sundry ravenous wolves, bears and other fascinating companions of the same sort, awaiting his descent.

When Comonfort succeeded Arista in the Government of Mexico, he had the good fortune to surround himself with better heads than had usually girdled the Presidential office. He saw the necessity of reform and acted upon it. The liberal party was conciliated by the restoration of freedom to the press. The constitution of 1824 was revived, and submitted to the representatives for such revisal and amendment as the lapse of thirty odd years exacted. And last, and boldest of all, and yet not bold enough, the immense estates of the Church were confiscated to the State, and ordered to be sold in small parcels, so as to increase the popular landholding interest a thousand fold. These things, together with the commencement of certain important works of internal improvement, constitute the leading characteristics of the Comonfort Administration, and mark an improved era of Mexican affairs. Recently, however, the arbitrary silence imposed upon the two liberal presses of the capital evinces a diminishing desire to conciliate the liberal interest, and some motion towards appeasing the plundered church. The result of these diverse and not always consistent measures has been to stir up the elements of formidable opposition to the Government. The Church is incessantly busied in contriving plots, forging ecclesiastical weapons of nameless but endless variety, to effect the overthrow of Comonfort. *Pronunciamientos*, with the blazon of "Religion and the People," break out daily, and are suppressed with growing difficulty. General Vidaurri holds the State of New Leon in an attitude of successful insurrection against federal authority; Garcia is master of Tamaulipas; Alvarez, the conqueror of Santa Ana, is in a state of sympathetic insubordination in the South. Altogether, the in-door arrangements of Mexico are of the most tottering and threatening character, inconsistent, we fear, with the realization of the reforms which there was reason to hope might be effected. The inside pressure now brought to bear upon the Administration, no Administration could long resist.

But this is, after all, of far less consequence than the aspect of her foreign relations. Comonfort was hardly in office and at work at the foundations of mother Church, and in a fair way to come into a snug fortune from the result of his operations, than Spain demanded interest on a batch of questionable debts, alleged to be due subjects of Her Most Catholic Majesty, and which Santa Ana had by treaty contracted to pay. Comonfort found that upon all of these debts the usury was so enormous as to justify quarrel with the payment, and also that a vast bulk of the claims were forged and spurious. He declined to settle. Spain sent a fleet and a negotiator to Vera Cruz; the negotiator was outwitted by the Mexican Minister of Finance, and went back with a treaty to Madrid, which the Spanish Premier flung in his face. So another fleet, with prodigious land forces, and a bloodthirsty veteran from the East India service to head them, now lies at Havana, threatening another and more cogent descent upon the commercial capital of Mexico.

England, too, is on hand with an armada as large as the Spanish. Some canny Scotsmen, trafficking at the little city of Tepec, experienced certain damage in consequence of one of the petty revolutionary *émeutes* of that locality. They appeal for redress from the perturbed authorities of Mexico to the idle officials of Downing-street; and probably fearing the consequence of the Spanish attack will be bankruptcy without assets, John Bull sends a squadron along to collect the little bill. All this bravado and assault President Comonfort is called upon to repel, with a legion of insurrectionary fiends and plotting confessors of the holy church at his back, to assist in his overthrow. We fear he cannot accomplish the task. The Republic is threatened with imminent perils.

It is by no means unlikely that our own Government may be tempted bye and bye to interfere in some way or other. The zealous champions of the Monroe doctrine,—especially those of them who haven't the least idea what that doctrine means, and are therefore much the most vehement in sustaining it,—will be very likely to see, in the movements of Spain and England, a call for our special intervention. Mr. Buchanan may find a very interesting state of affairs prepared for his advent in this quarter.

Extensive Purgations.—One of the organs of the Know-Nothings in this City thinks it necessary that the American Party should be at once purged of its traitors. But any attempt at such a course would leave, we apprehend, a very small party behind. The Know-Nothing Party has, thus far, proved a kind of political purgatory in which men fit for neither of the other parties have found themselves a temporary resting place, until election day, and then the expurgation processes go on very actively.

Academy of Music.

Mr. Phalen, the President of the New-York Academy of Music, writes the following note to correct a statement concerning the rent of the Fourteenth-street house:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Although I do not feel called upon to notice every false or exaggerated statement that may appear in the papers relative to the Academy of Music, yet, an article appearing in a journal of the circulation and influence of the Times, requires that the public should be disabused of the erroneous impressions it conveys, viz: that "All they (the Executive Committee) now ask is $2,000 a week," &c.; to which statement I respectfully beg leave to say that the Baron Stankovitch offered $750 per week for the Academy, and the Executive Committee agreed to let him have it for $787 50, instead of $2,000 per week, as stated in the Times, this sum to include the wardrobe, music, gas, men, fire, firemen, &c., which offer was accepted by the Baron Stankovitch. The Executive Committee did demand, as one of the conditions of the negotiation, a retraction by Max Maretzek of his speech at the Academy, in which he grossly insulted the stockholders, or he would not be permitted to enter the Academy as leader of the orchestra.

JAMES PHALEN,
President of New-York Academy of Music.

It seems, therefore, that we have been misinformed on one important point—the rent, and that the Baron is only expected to pay $787 50 per week. We trust there will be no difficulty in the matter, and that the bills and the coppers will be handed over punctually. Although an advance of 50 per cent. on the rent paid by Maretzek, the Academy is cheap—remarkably cheap at the price.

But the bold Baron has not yet done the deed. He deliberates calmly at the cool end of the Boston telegraph line, whence he discharges messages to his New-York serfs. The magnates of Fourteenth-street, on the other hand, are in a fever of excitement, and have had a special meeting for the express purpose of considering whether or no they ought to let the house when they have a chance of doing so. The obstacle in the way of a perfect arrangement is—it will be seen by the above letter—the calamitous Max. They are determined to have nothing more to do with this fiery and unfortunate little gentleman; he talks too much, writes too much, does everything but pay too much for their placid habits. Therefore he is to be whistled down the wind, and reduced to the level of a bad boy. It is impossible to foresee the dreadful consequences of such cruel treatment. Poor Max may be brought to the cruel necessity of conducting a street band composed of one clarinet and fifteen trombones, or compelled to seek a precarious living by beating a big drum in one or other of the small theatre orchestras about Town; or perhaps he will turn agent and astonish the country with the literary excellence of his puffs,—for he is a deuce of a fellow when he gets a pen in his hand. It is dreadful to think how low he may sink; the heel of the Executive Committee is on his neck, and down, down he must go.

Seriously, the Committee of the Academy are behaving childishly in thus pursuing a poor wretch of a manager who, after all, merely spoke the truth. The offence, too, is of such rare occurrence, that one might think it would be cheerfully overlooked. It is unreasonable and boobyish to say that Max should not enter the house until he has retracted. He ought to be hooted through the streets if he did such a thing, or even thought of it. What is the poor Baron to do? He cannot go on without a conductor, and to get a new one now would lead to great confusion and delay. Our sympathies are entirely with the Baron. We are quite sure that Max Maretzek can take care of himself.

As for Mr. Phalen, there is but one course left open to him. He demands an apology, and, if Max refuses to give it, must, as a matter of course, proceed to extremities. Max is an excellent shot, (especially with the long bow,) and has fought a great number of duels in a highly scientific manner.

No More Disunion for the Present.—The election of Mr. Buchanan will deprive the leading papers of the South, such as the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Enquirer*, of one of their most fruitful subjects for leading articles. Of course, now that they have obtained all they were aiming at by their outcries and threats of disunion, they will be quiet until another Presidential campaign, when the old cry will be revived, and our timid conservatives will be frightened out of their propriety by the bullying threat of secession from a few South Carolinians and Virginians. To give these gentlemen due credit, it must be confessed that they only threatened to dissolve the Union in the event of their candidate not being elected. If allowed to have their own way, to have control of the Government, and a man of their own choice placed in the Presidency, they would be willing to remain in the Union, and enjoy the profits and delights of office. Even the most exacting and ultra of the whole gang of seceders promised if Mr. Buchanan were elected to remain quiet for four years longer. The chivalrous Brooks will not now march upon Washington, seize the public archives, and march off with the public chest, as he promised, like Samson with the gates of Ghiza. The capitol may be considered as perfectly safe from any attack of that kind during the next four years; the two wings of the capitol extension can be quietly completed, the dome of the rotunda erected, and the work of ornamentation and enlargement successfully carried out. Disunionism is scotched for the present, and torpid; the spirit of discontent has been mollified, and that peculiarly Southern sentiment, which breaks out quadrennially, will satisfy itself by mild ebullitions in Southern conventions for concentrating trade at the South and transferring the empire of commerce from New-York to Charleston or Norfolk.

Custom House Commotion.—A ghastly doubt comes over the faces of the office-holders in the Custom House, in the midst of their rejoicings. Now that Buchanan is elected, they begin to consider the chances of their remaining in office. Their heads don't sit quite so firmly on their official shoulders as they did. They remember that *rotation* in office is a Democratic law,—and that there is a very large and a very hungry horde outside, waiting with as much patience as they can command for their seats.

Besides, the Old Liners, who were so unceremoniously thrown overboard by President Pierce, look for the day of their restoration. Mr. Collector Redfield may as well pack up his household effects and prepare to resume his country residence at Batavia:—for his place will most assuredly be wanted by Mr. Schell on the 4th of March. John Cochrane took time by the forelock and engineered himself into Congress. Whether Captain Rynders can be spared by any Administration, is doubt-

[illegible]

Election [illegible].—The District Attorney yesterday called the attention of the Court of General Sessions to the delay of Inspectors in filing returns. The Recorder charged the Grand Jury on the subject. At noon yesterday the following returns were behind:

First and 2d districts of First Ward; 1st of Second Ward; 1st and 2d of Third Ward; 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th of Fourth Ward; 6th of Fifth Ward; 1st, 2d and 4th of the Seventh Ward; 4th and 6th of Eighth Ward; 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th and 7th of Ninth Ward; 3d and 4th of Tenth Ward; 2d, 5th, 7th, 9th and 10th of Eleventh Ward; the whole of Twelfth Ward; 1st, 2d and 3d of Thirteenth Ward; 1st, 4th and 6th of Fourteenth Ward; 5th and 6th of Fifteenth Ward; 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of Sixteenth Ward; 6th, 7th, 9th and 12th of Seventeenth Ward; 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of Eighteenth Ward; 1st and 2d of Nineteenth Ward; 1st, 4th, 5th and 7th of Twentieth Ward; the entire Twenty-first Ward; 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of Twenty-second Ward.

Let us hear of some *earnest* action on this subject of "fixing" returns. And all persons cognizant of illegal appointment of Inspectors, of their adjournments, of private counting, and who can give the names of the poll clerks and acting Inspectors at the above districts by sending this day to Jireh Bull, Esq., the foreman of the Grand Jury, information of these matters will very *practically* serve public justice.

Great Land Sale.—A sale is to take place on the 17th of the present month, of about 200,000 acres of the best lands in Kansas, lying upon the Missouri River, at the very entrance of the Territory. The sale is to be at Fort Leavenworth, under the direction of the Government, and is to be to the highest bidder *for cash*. These lands have been appraised by Commissioners at from $1 25 to $10 per acre. They must be the first to be settled in the Territory, and will probably sell at such prices as will enable the purchasers to make a very handsome profit upon them.

A Trust Company has been organized in Boston, of which Amos A. Lawrence, W. D. Pickman and R. B. Storer are Trustees, which proposes to receive money for investment in these lands. They will either sell shares at $100 each, or take money to be invested directly for the owners. Although the accounts first received will be applied to the purchase of these lands on the 17th, funds can be used to equal advantage during the whole winter, and interest is allowed from the date of receipt. Joseph Lyman, Esq., Boston, is the Treasurer.

The scheme is a good one, and promises to put the ownership of these lands in the right hands.

President Walker.—The Louisville *Journal* gives this enterprising gentleman some good advice, in an article which we copy in another column. It speaks in the highest terms of the energy he has shown, and wishes him entire success in the establishment of his rule in Nicaragua. But it warns him against permitting himself to be made the mere tool of the Slavery zealots of the South, and sinking what may otherwise become a great movement of civilization, into a vulgar plot for promoting the extension of Slavery.

The Charleston *Mercury* varies the tune a little. It applauds his reintroduction of Slavery into Nicaragua, but cautions him against adventures *in Cuba*. It deprecates such a movement as certain to enlist the hostility of England and France. The *Mercury* is evidently not yet prepared for a practical enforcement of the doctrines of the Ostend manifesto. Mr. Buchanan will please make a note of this fact.

Sensible.—It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan does not intend to undertake the occupancy of the White House alone. He feels the necessity of a help-meet; and is said to have made arrangements for a joint tenancy with an accomplished Southern widow who has already had the advantage of four years' experience in that position. This is the most sensible thing we have heard of Buchanan's doing since the canvass opened. If it prove true, we shall have the most sanguine hopes of his Administration. This may account for the sudden *burking* of the story that started the rounds in *Harper* some months since about his early love experiences.

Food for Meditation.—Now that the Editor of the *Express* is not to have thrust upon him the duties of Governor, he will have a little leisure on his hands. We venture to ask that he will improve some of it by studying the files of his paper for the last three months,—so as to make himself fully aware of the amount of dirty work which has been done through its columns for the accomplishment of a political object. Such a review may be of some service to himself, if not to the public:—for we are quite confident that after making it—if the same contest were to be waged to-morrow, he would not carry it on in the same way.

Foresight.—One of the Republican Committees has nominated Col. Fremont for President in 1860. No similar movement has yet been made for Mr. Fillmore. We are authorized to say that Branch will be in the field again for Mayor, but have no similar assurances on behalf of Whiting or Libby.

Three Steamboats Aground.

The steamboats *Hendrick Hudson*, *Francis Skiddy* and the *New World* ran aground at Castleton about 10½ o'clock on Wednesday night last. It appears that they turned aside from the channel to make room for a quantity of barges which were in tow. The passengers were landed in small boats, and proceeded to Albany yesterday morning, where they arrived in time to take the express for this City. From the last accounts the boats were still aground.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 8.

RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—Election of Buchanan—Returns from the different States up to the hour of going to press.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Canada*.

SENATOR SUMNER'S RECEPTION IN BOSTON—Immense outpouring of the People—Full report of the proceedings from our Special Reporter.

SOUTHERN POLITICS—Another letter from Gov. Wise of Virginia—Why he went to Raleigh, and what he thinks of things generally—The Charleston *Standard* again on the Restoration of the Slave-trade.

KANSAS—Appeal of the Political Prisoners in Kansas.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO—Secret Circular of the Priests against the Government—The War in Northern Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

[illegible] York. Probable Policy of the President [illegible] in Boston. Colonel Fremont. [illegible] the Cabinet—Kitchen and Regular. [illegible] News from Europe. Singular [illegible] Called Off. Cost of the [illegible] the Slave-Trade. Maryland [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent by Mail to Europe, [illegible]
1 copy [illegible]
10 copies for [illegible]
25 copies [illegible]
Each package must in every case be [illegible]. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive [illegible] among the subscribers, shall receive [illegible]
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED ODD-FELLOWS WANTED.—Wanted, 100 smart, active, industrious men, [illegible] good standing in the I. O. O. F., [illegible] United States with [illegible] the Order. The right kind of men will [illegible] calling upon or addressing WM. H. [illegible] Appleton's Building, Nos. [illegible] York, or MIDDLETON, [illegible] Walnut-st., Odd Fellows' Hall, Cincinnati, [illegible]

OUR LAST RETURNS FROM [illegible] NIA show that the sales of Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE have increased [illegible] years in that State. [illegible] TIVE. Reader, if you [illegible] give it a trial. [illegible] CO., No. 312 Broadway, [illegible]

NOVEMBER, LADIES, WINTER [illegible] and if you wish cloth [illegible] gaiter boots and shoes of all [illegible] children's boots and shoes [illegible] the various styles, [illegible] kinds manufactured [illegible]
J. B. MILLER & CO., [illegible]

DIFFICULT BREATHING.—IN FIVE [illegible] RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will [illegible] breathe free and easy.
RADWAY & CO., No. [illegible], New-York.
R. R. Remedies sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of [illegible] & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
STEPHEN [illegible]
SMITH J. EASTMAN.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—SMITH J. EASTMAN has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN [illegible] and will continue the Provision business, under the firm of EASTMAN & LLOYD, at No. [illegible] Broad-st.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

CARD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
Commission Merchants,
and
Dealers in Provisions,
SMITH J. EASTMAN, [illegible]
JOHN C. LLOYD, [illegible]
With ample means at [illegible] hand, for the selection of [illegible] chasers, an ample stock of PROVISIONS, [illegible] PORK, BEEF, LARD, TALLOW, [illegible] PICKLED and DRY SALT MEATS, HAMS, [illegible] SHOULDERS, &c.
We respectfully solicit the continuance of the favors of old friends and patrons, and the patronage of the trade generally. All shipping orders, and orders received by mail, will receive particular attention, and be executed at the lowest market rates.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., [illegible]
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and [illegible] Murray-st., New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, [illegible]
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. [illegible] Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of [illegible], SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, BANDS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.
WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York and our [illegible] facilities enable us to offer these goods less than [illegible] houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR [illegible] WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has [illegible] much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its
SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER.
If used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

HOSTETTER.
THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS [illegible] appetite, dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c., is unparalleled. They impart health and tone to the weak, [illegible] constitution, and should be in the hands of every [illegible] person. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Proprietors, Pittsburg. BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-st., wholesale agents for the East.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—WE OFFER THE LARGEST assortment of China, glass and [illegible] to be found in New-York. In order to reduce [illegible] as to make room for very large importations [illegible] way, we propose to sell for the next thirty days at a large discount upon the regular market rates.
A comparison of our styles and prices is respectfully solicited.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway,
Between Bleecker and Houston sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving wheel. Also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority, Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. [illegible] chan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY HAS ELAPSED since the establishment now carried on by Messrs. W. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway, [illegible] and successfully carried out. Their [illegible] of fashionable ready-made Clothing is very large [illegible]. This season's productions in the way of overcoats, [illegible] coats, &c., surpass all their former efforts.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, [illegible]
On the EUROPEAN OR AMERICAN PLAN, at option. Invites the attention of TRAVELERS.
Also, of FAMILIES and [illegible] desiring [illegible] Winter quarters. Steam-heat throughout.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
At great bargains, at the
One Price Carpet Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

DR. ALVAN GOLDSMITH, PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, having returned to the City, will resume his usual practice, and will also give a [illegible] tripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases incident to the [illegible] urinary organs. Office No. 10 Franklin-st., hours from 8 to 12 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M.

MEN'S AND BOYS' OVER COATS.
Be sure and call at No. 10 Cortlandt-st. if you want to buy an overcoat one-third less than retail prices, as I am closing out my stock of Winter clothing to make room for Spring goods. N. A. KNAPP, wholesale clothier, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS.—RICH and powerful in tone, beautiful *style of rosewood cases*. Fully warranted to give perfect *satisfaction*, and at prices that defy competition, at the manufactory of JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 107 Canal-st., (No. [illegible] new number,) 4 doors West of Varick-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., [illegible] seeds and plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden, and the greenhouse.

... Clawson in the lodge room ... a few minutes before the occurrence took place, a hearing had been had in some ... between the parties, which was ... reference to a lodge committee. ... the Hall, and met at Seventh ... in front of the tavern of Jno ... the shooting took place. Shurlock ... Clawson, said: "You have foully ... seduced my wife, and ... kill you." He then leveled a revolver ... at his breast and fired. Three or four ... were discharged, all of which took effect, one ... the stomach, another the breast, and a third ... the arm. The report of the pistol drew a crowd to the scene, and Shurlock was arrested on the spot, the revolving pistol being found at his feet, where he had dropped it. He did not attempt to escape, nor did he deny the commission of the deed. On the contrary, when taken to the Mayor's office, he made a full confession, and said that he had done it because Clawson had seduced his wife. He further said that the wife had confessed it to him, and said that Clawson had drugged the wine he had given her, in order to accomplish his purpose. The wounded man, who leaves a wife and four children, and was 45 years of age, lingered until near 1 o'clock this afternoon, when he ceased to live.

Shurlock, when arrested, was searched, and had upon his person a small amount of money and a daguerreotype of his wife. He is about 25 years of age, and of good personal appearance. He is reported to have entertained a great affection for his wife.

Interesting from Ruatan.

From the New-Orleans Picayune Oct. 4.

By the Schooner *Mary*, Captain Stevens, which arrived yesterday from Ruatan Island, we have intelligence from there of an interesting character. The *Mary* brings advices to the 18th inst.

Capt. Stevens informs us that the news of the recent treaty between Honduras and England reached Ruatan on the 17th, and had caused considerable excitement. The public opinion was almost unanimous against the recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras, and a large portion of the inhabitants were determined to resist the measure if it were forced upon them. Many were in favor of endeavoring to become an independent republic. This island is inhabited by about 3,500 people—a large portion of them blacks—but all speaking the English language, the same as those of St. Andrews and Providencia, nearer to the New Granadian coast.

Twenty-six Passengers on the Underground Railroad.—It is reported that fourteen slaves escaped a few nights since from Kenton County, Kentucky, and that about the same time twelve others were missing from the vicinity of Maysville. Of course all have gone rapidly northward. Those at Maysville are said to have crossed at the ferry under the guidance of a white man, who told the ferryman that the negroes were wanted to carry pig iron across the river to keep the furnaces going all night. When they got over on free soil, the ferryman was requested to wait for their return, which he did for a considerable time. A white man was since arrested on suspicion of having thus aided the negroes to escape, but as there was no evidence inculpating or identifying him, he was discharged.—*Cincin. Gazette, Nov. 4.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Great Closing-out Sale of Neck-ties, Stocks, &c., for Cash, at No. 48 Dey-street, New-York.—The subscriber will close out his entire Fall stock, previous to removal on Dec. 1 next, at prices which will astonish the closest buyers. Any one purchasing $100 worth previous to Dec. 1 will receive as a premium an order on Messrs. Beebe & Co. the celebrated Broadway Hatters, for one of their best $5 hats; and any one purchasing $100 worth previous to Dec. 1 will receive an order to Brady, the celebrated Artist, for a photograph likeness worth $10. P. E. SMITH, Manufacturer of Stocks and Ties for the Trade, No. 48 Dey-st.

N. B.—The only premium awarded by the American Institute, at the late Fair for Stocks and Ties was to P. E. SMITH.

SMITH'S SPRING STYLES will be ready Jan. 5, 1857.

Advice for the Season!—Thousands begin to suffer from a hacking cough as soon as Winter approaches. When strength declines, then flesh wastes, and every paroxysm seems as if it would shake their lungs to pieces. All these dangerous and distressing symptoms, which if neglected inevitably shorten life, are as certainly extinguished by SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY as fire is quenched by water. Sold by C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.

Complete File of the Daily Times—From the commencement to the present time, bound and in perfect order, is offered for sale. Price, $75. Address HENRY L. MERCH, Daily Times Office.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of Government Lands in the Territory of Kansas, are now ready to receive subscriptions in trust to be applied to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Tract Lands, to be sold Nov. 17, and thereafter, and to the purchase of other lands in said Territory. Apply to their Treasurer, JOSEPH [illegible]MAN, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, Trustees.

Selling Off to Close the Concern.—Machinery, tools and stock of the Screw Bolt Factory, No. [illegible], near Avenue C. Lathes, drilling, screw-cutting, forging and punching machines; Dick's press, [illegible]der's forging machine and full assortment of smiths, machinists and bolt makers' tools. JOHN CAMERON, Assignee.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—JOSEPH H. MOREHOUSE, son of Deacon Wm. B. Morehouse, of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn., left his father's house Sabbath morning, Nov. 2, in a state of mental derangement. He is 23 years of age, of medium stature, and wore away his common farmer dress. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents and amply rewarded.

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to a gentleman and wife, with board for the lady only. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 4 Walker-st., near West Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms with partial board for gentlemen, in a respectable private family. One double room for two on moderate terms. Location desirable, and convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Call at No. 28 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Newly and neatly furnished apartments for a lady and gentleman; also one single room. In a quiet family. Inquire at No. 84 Willow-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, can be had at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st.

BOARDING.—A VERY CONVENIENT PARLOR may be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman desires board, with one or two pleasant rooms, in a quiet boarding-house or private family, near Oxford-st. or Washington-av. Best references given. Address R. S. S., Brooklyn, L. I.

LODGINGS WITHOUT BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to obtain for the Winter, two rooms, or one large room, in a family (English preferred) where no boarders are taken. Rent must be moderate; situation near Broadway, not much above 20th-st. Any family desiring to have a permanent and quiet inmate, will please address, with full terms, box No. 4,090 Post-Office.

A LADY WISHES BOARD IN SOME SOCIABLE American family, in a pleasant part of the City, not above 20th-st., where the comforts of a home may be had for a fair consideration; reliable references given and expected. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-Office.

MUSIC.—A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN widow lady desires to give lessons in music in some respectable family, where her board would be considered a remuneration for her services. Address Box No. 2,924 New-York Post-Office.

APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on the 1st and 2d floors. Also, an upper room to rent with breakfast and tea, if desired. Apply at No. 90 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

NO. 3 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Back room, second floor, and three single rooms to let, with partial board, with all the modern improvements, one door from the Washington Parade.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; location pleasant, in 13th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Address M. M. C., Times Office.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

NO CORONER'S INQUEST WILL EVER be the consequence of introducing LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of bed-bugs, roaches, &c., into any house. It is as harmless as flour. The price has been reduced one-half, wholesale and retail. The flask, formerly half a dollar, is now sold at 25 cents. For your life's sake, have nothing to do with poisonous imitations. "There is death in the pot." Go to LYON'S Establishment, No. 424 Broadway, or to one of his agents.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] woman, as cook and pastry cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, pastry, jelly, ices, blanc mange, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or make herself useful out of the kitchen; [illegible] highest references for character and [illegible]. Can be seen in the basement of No. 245 [illegible].

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress; is competent to do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, and assist at dressmaking; would assist in the chamberwork if required. Has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] ... would do the housework of a small private family; can give the best of reference from where she lived several years; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call, for three days, at No. 132 East 20th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE, industrious girls; have lived with high families in England; will take moderate wages in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, the other an excellent chambermaid and waiter; also an intelligent young English woman as nurse and seamstress; apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is neat, willing and respectful; also an excellent, highly recommended German Protestant girl, competent, in every respect, to do the general housework of a private family, or in the capacity of children's nurse and seamstress. Apply at MANNING'S, 16 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GIRL SIXTEEN years of age, to take charge of a child. Can be well recommended by the family in whose employ she has been for three years past, and who are desirous of procuring a good home for her. Wages $4. Apply at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is a good plain sewer, and takes care of children; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 218 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts., New-York, or address MARY ANN, at this Office.

WANTED.—TO BROKERS.—A BOOK-KEEPER fully conversant with the stock jobbing commission and exchange business, desires employment after 3 P. M. Writes very rapidly and has references of the first character. Compensation moderate. Address GEORGE, *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN SOME PRIVATE family, to instruct one or two pupils in either instrumental or vocal music, by a lady fully qualified, where her board will be considered an equivalent; references given and required. Address MUSICAL. *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful to her employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 8th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIENCED seamstress, by a respectable girl, who is a nice hand at ladies' and children's clothing and family sewing—would go as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City references given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 312 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 222 East 23d-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waiter, and has no objection to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 118 7th av., 4th floor, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, in this City, by a Swedish lady, fully competent to take entire charge of a house. Please address, giving name and residence, W., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and ladies' maid. Best City reference will be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 23 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE STEADY girl, lately from England, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good dressmaker. Call at No. 630 Greenwich-st., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, in a respectable private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 173 West 25th st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women—one as first-rate cook; the other as chambermaid and waiter. They have the best references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 163 East 26th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as clerk in a law office; has had three years' experience. Address E. J. M. *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man fully competent, with good City reference. Address C. F. at McMULLEN'S, Hatter, No. 86 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 133 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN'S washing, by a respectable woman; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. J. S., 206 Centre-st.

TRANSLATOR.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY works, documents, &c., translated from English into Spanish and vice versâ, and French into either, and Spanish proofs corrected; can refer to several publishers in this City. Inquire of A. R. PHIPPEN, Esq., No. 310 Broadway.

TO LAWYERS.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR of New-York, and graduate of Cambridge Law School, wishes a situation as assistant or managing clerk in a law office. Address LEX, Box No. 4,090 Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN ADMITTED to practice wishes to engage as clerk in a law office at a moderate salary. Good references, &c. Address Box 3,863 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN, JUST DISENGAGED, would be happy to take charge of some gentleman's stable for the Winter; is a skillful groom and driver. Address J. D. R., *Times* office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience would like to engage in the above capacity. Address H. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A COUNTRY CHURCH, IN THE vicinity of this City, a young man who is competent to take charge of the choir every Sabbath, going out Saturday night and returning Monday morning. Address H., at this office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, with the best references, as chambermaid. One who perfectly understands her duties. Apply at No. 3 Madison-av., from 9 to 1 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH COOK AND LAUNDRESS. Apply at No. 46 Pierpont-street, Brooklyn Heights, L. I.

$11.000 CASH MY AGENTS HAVE cleared since July 3d, as the cash book shows. Ten more agents wanted; steady employment; glorious pay. Address (stamp inclosed) GENERAL AGENT, Burlington, Vt.

300—AGENTS WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE business. No risk. Full particulars with a sample of the article will be sent on receipt of four stamps. Address P. B. OLIVERE, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR OR TEACHER—WANTED AN ENGAGEMENT in a family or school, in this City or vicinity, a few hours daily, by a graduate of an eminent European University; can teach all the departments of a finished English education, Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles Lettres and Mathematics; references to gentlemen in this City. Address J. A. S., No. 155 Crosby-st., or this office.

A YOUNG LADY, AT PRESENT ENGAGED in teaching, has some hours in the morning at her disposal, which she would wish to devote to the instruction of pupils at their residences, in the usual English branches, music and French. She would also receive pupils at her residence for the piano and guitar. Address S. M., this office.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, teaches Music, Latin, and the various branches of English, and at present residing in this City, desires a reengagement as resident governess. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 Post Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN THE ENGLISH Department of the Commercial Institute, No. 111 2d-st. None need apply but those who in reality are teachers and fair in penmanship.

A LADY, RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT, wishes to take a class of five or six little boys, from six to eight, to instruct in French, and music, if desired. Terms, by applying at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF THE FRENCH language, at the Commercial Institute, No. 111 2d-st. None need apply but those who, in reality, are teachers.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 768 BROADWAY, 3 CLERKS for shipping and coal offices, 2 book-keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 2 brakemen, 3 firemen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 3 men for express wagons, 2 porters, 6 men for steamers, 2 coachmen, 3 drivers and 4 boys for trades and for stores. KAUFMAN & [illegible], Proprietors.

FIRST-CLASS HELP—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, can be obtained at MORRIS [illegible] & Co.'s No. 387 Broadway, corner [illegible] farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

THERE ARE SOME VERY GOOD SERVANT [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] ... in French literature ... under the instruction of the most competent Professors, to be commenced Nov. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young ladies who may desire to pursue these studies will be admitted to the course at $20 per quarter. Application may be made to Mrs. L. personally, or by letter at the above address.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, room No. 3, Library-floor. The subscriber, who is now entering upon his twelfth annual engagement as teacher of the German Classes of the Mercantile Library Association, has taken the above room for the accommodation of his private pupils. MORITZ ERTHEILER, Author of "Easy Lessons in German," and "A German Phrase Book."

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION (1847)—By E. H. WILCOX & SON, sharing equal dividends with checkholders who keep a full check, No. 293 Broadway. A perpetual introducer at 1 or 2 per cent., with many orders on hand, all sharing the common fund and the help of all. No charge to pupils. Teachers' and people's meeting daily, 9 to 12 and to 4 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies and changes for those who follow the circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st., of JAS. H. WILSON, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., CHAPMAN & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, and HATTON & Co., No. 510 Broadway, or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited, and the education imparted is thorough. The discipline is mild, but decided. The School is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French Department. A few vacancies yet remain. For particulars, inquire as above, No. 809 Broadway, second floor. E. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOY'S, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 262 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS SEAMAN EDUCATES A LIMITED number of pupils in music, drawing in every style, French, writing and arithmetic and English branches $6 per week. A few young ladies boarded with tuition, $6 per week. Each branch taught separately, $1 per week. Good references. Apply, morning, at No. 63 West 18th-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on Monday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, or of Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn. Mrs. W. can be seen from 3 till 5 o'clock at Johnson's Hotel, No. 6 Warren-st., till Saturday.

$2—LADIES' WRITING-CLASSES—INcluding stationery; Bookkeeping for gentlemen, $10, time unlimited; Algebra, Arithmetic, Reading, &c. Prices reduced at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open day and evening.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY School for boys at Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of D. Berrien, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., C. H. Close, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N.Y., Miss FOSTER, Principal, will reopen Nov. 3. REFERENCE—DANIEL APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway, and C. SHEPARD, No. 152 Fulton-st.

PROTESTANT FAMILY EDUCATION IN PARIS.—A Protestant school for boys has been opened at No. 6 Rue Balzac, (Champs Elysées,) Paris, by Prof. FEZANDIE, late of the Protestant College, Bordeaux. References: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Henry M. Field, Marcus Spring.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, 775 Greenwich-st. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, 763 Broadway.

SELECT CLASSICAL FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College—under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON. For terms, &c., inquire of H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Embracing a Primary Commercial and Classical Department, is now in full and successful operation, under the supervision of the Faculty of the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE WINTER TERM OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 5th inst. A few vacancies are yet to be filled. CHARLES BARTLETT.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 46 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

$112 PER ANNUM.—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Three miles from Hudson, at Claverack, N. Y. C. H. GARDNER, Asst. Principal.

MISS F. B. FRIEST'S SCHOOL.—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

$100 PER ANNUM.—FORT PLAIN SEMINARY [illegible] Nov. 4. [illegible] J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 6 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NO. 81 EAST 16th-st., under the instruction of J. H. TYNG.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. For sale and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE AT $245—PRICE $350.—Only 3 days old. Owner going somewhere, but has not yet decided where. Has no further use for the piano, as it was made to sell. Can be seen at Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., where can be seen 75 other pianos, and a large assortment of Carhart's, Prince's, and other Melodeons, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms. Pianos and melodeons to let.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—A SPLENDID ROSEwood piano-forte, made by a piano maker for his own use, and of excellent touch and tone, but being compelled to dispose of it, will be sold at a great sacrifice, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. By Mr. Weber's kindness may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without æolian. Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 463 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange. CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, elegant case, made by one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $475, will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No 6 College-place—owner going to Europe.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES in excellent condition, for sale or for hire. Also, a fine assortment of superior new Pianos for sale at G. BERGQVIST'S Piano-warerooms, 44 West 15th-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

MARTIN'S THREE GRAND PICTURES.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S
No. 353 Broadway.
Admission, Twenty-five Cents.
Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

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THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, of Brooklyn, will meet at their old head-quarters, (Constitution Hall,) corner of Court and Butler sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of reorganization. Republicans with sufficient backbone for a four-years' campaign are invited to attend.

THE HOBOKEN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at the Harmonia Hotel, to reorganize the Club and transact necessary business. All friends of the cause are invited to attend.

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BLANK BOOKS AT WHOLESALE—INcluding pass books, memorandums, copy books, bill books, note books, &c. ELLIS & SLOTE, No. 108 Nassau-st., New-York.

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... Dozen more of Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $3.
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Also, a lot of Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from $2 25 to $6 per dozen.
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Also an invoice of French embroidered and valenciennes sets from $2 50 to $50 per set. English thread, point gauze and valenciennes laces in great variety.

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Will open, this morning,
An assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 each.

J. BECK & CO.
will close their store, No. 786 Broadway, on Saturday, the 8th inst., and will move the large stock of Dry Goods to
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
where they will be sold greatly below cost, on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
GREAT BARGAINS
in
DRY GOODS.
J. BECK & CO.
will close their store, No. 355 Broadway, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., in order to mark down their large stock of Dry Goods
20 TO 50 PER CENT.
BELOW COST.
and will open at 10 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th inst.,
WHEN GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.
N. B.—The large store and basement Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway to let for a term of years. Apply to
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No. 265 Grand-st., middle of block, between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 309 Grand-st., corner of Allen,) wishes to call the attention of his regular customers and the public in general, to his stock
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BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.,
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EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

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Ladies, if you want
A handsome collar,
A rich pair of sleeves,
Or a splendid lace veil,
50 per cent. below regular prices,
Go to JAMES',
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GENTS'
PATENT ENAMELED COLLARS.
The most beautiful and economical article ever invented. Cost less than paid for washing linen collars, and can be worn longer without soiling. For sale at all Furnishing Stores, and wholesale only by the manufacturers,
E. H. VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 408 Broadway, New-York.

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Printed Mous. de Laine, a fine assortment at 1s. per yard, will be opened on Monday, Nov. 3.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make large additions to their stock on Monday, Nov. 3.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now on exhibition their Fall assortment of garments.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.
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Orders carefully executed. No. [illegible] Broadway.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 300 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crinoline.

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A complete stock of the above goods constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices.

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WATCHES—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!—The subscriber, who has been in business in Wall-st. for 18 years past, is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled...... $24 00
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Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Whole and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

Gold Detached Levers for ladies.................. $25 to $50
Gold Robt. Roskell Levers for ladies............ 100 to 150
Gold Jules Jürgensen Watches.................... 150 to 300

Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

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LOST—TWO NOTES, DRAWN BY WM. BLOODGOOD, both dated Nov. 7, 1856, and payable two months after date, for $2,000 each, to the order of, and indorsed by the undersigned. Said notes were inclosed in envelopes, and addressed, one to H. Meigs, Jr., Esq., Cashier Metropolitan Bank, and one to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce. Payment of said notes has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon return of the notes to the above-named Banks, or to
DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 21 Park-place, and No. 18 Murray-st.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING TWO NOTES payable to my order—payment of which has been stopped, and will be of no value to any one but myself. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 91 Horatio-st. S. B. WALLER.

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NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICES, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDINGS, NO. 33 WALL-ST., where they continue to issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMPLIMENTARY SOIREE MUSICALE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING.
[illegible] ... at 7½ o'clock
RAMIERE VILLANOVA
on the
ORGUE ALEXANDRE.
As per Invitation.

THALBERG'S FIRST CONCERT,
MONDAY, NOV. 10, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
S. THALBERG.
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST. Sig. MORELLI.
ADMISSION..........................ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
The RESERVED SEATS are for sale at the
Up-Town Office............C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.
Down-Town Office...Van Norden & King, No. 45 Wall-st.
The ticket offices will be open daily from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Admission tickets, (without reserved seats,) $1 each, will be sold at the door only.
THE SECOND CONCERT ON
TUESDAY, Nov. 11.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the very large sale of yesterday, only a few of the RESERVED SEATS are left for the First Concert, which will be sold THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

For the convenience of those persons who will not be able to gain admittance on Monday, and in order to check the usual speculation that has too often disgraced the Concerts of those great artists who have visited the metropolis, it has been determined to announce at once the
SECOND CONCERT FOR TUESDAY,
and to commence the sale of Reserved Seats on
SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 8,
at 9 o'clock precisely, at the two Ticket-Offices.
NOTICE.

The DOLLAR TICKETS, without Reserved Seats (not in number) for the First Concert will be sold on the evening of the Concert at the door.

N. B.—The THIRD CONCERT on THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

LADIES' FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT
THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
FOR BUILDING A HOSPITAL,
To be under the care of
THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Ladies Managers announce that on MONDAY, Nov. 10, 1856, the above Fair will open at the Crystal Palace, New-York, and continue open day and evening, for ten days.

It will be the most extensive, and it is hoped attractive Ladies' Fair ever held in the United States; every Catholic Church in the City will be represented.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND
WILL GIVE A
CONCERT,
on every evening of the Fair. This alone will repay a visit to the Palace, and the highly meritorious object for which the Fair is held should be more than sufficient to induce every charitably disposed person to visit it.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7.
Engagement of
MR. WALLACK.
LAST NIGHT
OF
THE IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward Mortimer........................Mr. Wallack.
(Being his last appearance but two previous to his departure for the South.)
Orson..Mr. Lester.
Sampson Rawbold................................Mr. Walcot.
Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Reynolds, Miss Mary Gannon, &c., &c.
With THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny (the Captain)............Mr. Lester.
And OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.
To-morrow— THE STRANGER.
The Stranger..................................Mr. Wallack.
And LAVATER.
Lavater...Mr. Walcot.
Monday—THE WIFE.
Tuesday—AS YOU LIKE IT.
Places to be had three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTEENTH-STREET.
Admission..ONE DOLLAR | Second Circle........50 cents.
Secured Seats.......50 cents | Amphitheatre........25 cents.
Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
THE LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE
Will open the Academy of Music on
MONDAY, Nov. 10, 1856.
With Verdi's Grand Opera
IL TROVATORE.
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADE PHILLIPS,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO,
In the principal roles.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, on and after SATURDAY, 8th inst.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—Two first-class comedies on the same night.
SELF—A SUCCESS,
and the good old piece of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Mr. Burton in two of his most distinguished characters,
Uncle John Unit and Aminidab Sleek.
Mrs. E. Davenport, Mr. C. Fisher in both pieces,
Mr. T. Placide, Mrs. C. Howard, Miss Polly Marshall,
Mrs. Hughes..............as..............Lady Creamly.
New entr'actes and overtures, by the excellent Orchestra.
Superb dancing, by
MLLE. LUCY BARRE.
On MONDAY—The Comedy of
THE CITY HEIRESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 7,
BENEFIT OF
Messrs. PAUL BRILLANT,
EMILE MANGIN, and
ANDRUCHE LEHMAN,
when the
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Mlle. ROBERT and YOUNG HENGLER, will appear in a series of most attractive entertainments.
THE CONSCRIPT.
The Conscript......François | Topsy Turvy..........Jerome.
The Wonderful Ravels, Mlle. Robert, BLANCHE every evening.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway.
Immense success of
DRED; OR THE DISMAL SWAMP.

It will be repeated all this week, with new Songs, Duets, Choruses, &c., &c., also New Scenes, Tableaux, Machinery, &c., &c.
G. Swaine Buckley in the great character of......Old Tiff.
R. Bishop Buckley..........as.......The Precocious Tom Tit.
Miss Hiffert..............as..........The Squadroon Prisoner.
Mr. Percival, and the rest of the admired Troupe, in prominent characters.
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,600 persons. Price per night $200, including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and decoration. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 8 South-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF "DRED!" LAST WEEK OF GEN. TOM THUMB AS TOM TIT, AS HE DEPARTS FOR EUROPE. APPLAUSE SURPASSING ALL PRECEDENT! DRED is performed EVERY EVENING at 7, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., OTHER AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock—GEN. TOM THUMB in his unique entertainments, besides Songs, Dances, New Farces, &c. The GREAT SNAKES are now in their NEW DEN. The HAPPY FAMILY, DWARF LADY, &c., all to be seen. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Nov. 7, will be presented the Romance of the
DEMON LOVER.
After which, the melo-drama of the
RED MASK, OR THE WOLF OF BOHEMIA.
Kasper..............................Mr. J. E. McDonough.
To conclude with HAMLET.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Nov. 7, the entertainment will commence with the Comedietta entitled
VALET DE SHAM.
After which, the petite Comedy of
OLD AND YOUNG.
To be followed by the new comic Pantomime of the
SCHOOLMASTER.
The whole to conclude with the popular Drama of
O'NEIL THE GREAT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS MAGNIFICENT building is now open to visitors, and contains many new and valuable articles, together with Tapestry, Paintings and Statuary. Carew's celebrated representation of "The Descent of Christ from the Cross," is alone worth the charge for admission.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continued resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

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New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual soirées will be given.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—No. 56 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 126 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Days in New-York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M. Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Schools and Private Classes attended in both cities. Soirées given as usual.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes are now open at Nos. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Election Night in Boston.

[illegible] APPLETON?

From the Boston Journal.

[The] great question in point of interest during the whole evening was as to the election of BURLINGAME [in the] Fifth District. The returns came in slowly. After the city returns came in, it was a long time before Cambridge was heard from, and then it came in by dribblets. Hope and fear alternated with the friends of each candidate, until [illegible] a report that Mr. APPLETON had [illegible] majority spread disappointment [among the] friends of BURLINGAME, and exultation [among] the opposition. It was near 10 o'clock [before illegible] was heard from; but when it came, [and it] was ascertained that BURLINGAME was elected, [such] shouts as arose from the thousands who thronged the streets, we never heard equalled. It seemed as though the dense crowd which filled the north side of State-street never would stop cheering. One proposed [illegible] for three cheers for APPLETON, [but] feeble ones were given by a dozen voices. "[Three] for BURLINGAME!" said a Fremonter; and such roars were never before heard. "Try that again!" says a Fremonter; but Mr. APPLETON's friend did not respond. Such enthusiasm was never [before] manifested.

At the Fremont Head-quarters on Washington-street, where an eager and anxious crowd were awaiting the returns, the report which came at 9½ o'clock, that BURLINGAME was defeated, fell upon all ears with crushing effect. A silent sadness for a moment overshadowed the assembly, which, happily, was doomed to be dispelled by the next news from Chelsea. When that report came, a scene of the wildest and most joyous enthusiasm prevailed. Men and boys alike joined in jubilant and almost whimsical demonstrations of satisfaction, ending with mutual shaking of hands, and cheers upon cheers, which promised to last as long as the lungs of the delighted actors.

APPLETON AND THE DEMOCRATS SOLD.

About [illegible] o'clock the Democrats and Fillmore men under the temporary inspiration of an extra from the *Traveller* office, which stated that "the entire returns elect Mr. APPLETON by about 150 majority," brought out the Boston Cornet Band, and, forming in procession, proceeded to the residence of Mr. APPLETON, on Beacon-street, who, in obedience to the tumultuous applause of the crowd, came out on the balcony, and having been introduced by WM. W. NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston, made substantially the following speech:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS AND GENTLEMEN: For the confidence you have shown in me by your suffrages this day, accept my sincere thanks. I regret that some of those with whom I have acted in politics—whom I consider and trust I shall ever rank among my best friends—on this occasion differ from me. I sincerely hope it will be only for the day. Should it please God to spare my life, and should I enter into the duties of the high office to which I have been this day elected, it will be my aim to promote the interests of all my constituents, rather than contribute to the success of any party or section. Again expressing my thanks, allow me to withdraw."

The crowd then gave more cheers and proceeded to march through the streets to the music of the band.

Several of Mr. APPLETON's friends were invited in, and when our reporter left the scene of the festivities, the party were partaking of the hospitalities of Mr. APPLETON, and uniting in mutual congratulations upon the supposed result.

VISIT TO MR. BURLINGAME.

A large impromptu procession was formed about midnight and proceeded to Cambridge for the purpose of honoring Mr. BURLINGAME and congratulating [him] on his election.

[Owing] to the dampness of the night, and Mr. BURLINGAME's state of health, it was deemed imprudent for him to appear in the open air, and the company was received in a neat impromptu speech by Mr. LIVERMORE, who assured them of Mr. BURLINGAME's heartfelt appreciation of their friendly visit, and that he accepted this renewed token of confidence from his District, not as a personal triumph, but as a triumph of those great principles of freedom and humanity which animate the hearts of the men of the old Bay State and of the whole North.

[Brief] remarks were also made by Gen. WILSON and [R. H.] DANA, Jr., Esq.

Mr. BURLINGAME received a few of his friends in his chamber, who crowded around his bed to congratulate him upon his glorious triumph over the combined [forces] of opposition arrayed against him.

[He], we are happy to state, is improving, and [illegible] will probably be about in the course of a week.

Hissing Gov. Geary.

From the Petersburg Express.

We enjoyed a conversation with Col. T. H. ROSSER yesterday, relative to all that has been done in Kansas during his hard experience in that Territory, the harmony in prospect, and the appropriate steps of Government in placing Governor GEARY at the head of affairs in the crisis. Of Governor GEARY, the Colonel gives us a most pleasing and favorable description—his mien, person and manners being at once decisive, noble and polished, far from reconcilable to such accounts as those given by the Free-Soil newspapers—the only sources from which descriptions of that "man for the times" have as yet been obtained. In person, he is a little over six feet in height, well proportioned, strong, has the bearing of a gentleman, which is prepossessing, and a look and a will which sustain each other in every emergency, with their bold decisiveness. In illustration of the quick courage and sense of the respect due to him in his public character, Col. R. tells us an amusing incident of Gov. G., which occurred just previous to his departure. A gentleman was in company with the Governor, when the latter spoke of going to Lawrence, in his usual cool manner. His acquaintance seeming surprised that he should think of going in that hole of Abolition ruffians and men who respect no law, remarked that he would certainly be hissed at all the while he remained there.

"What!" replied the Governor, "hiss at me! I [shall] go where I please, Sir; let any man dare hiss at me. I'll show them that I am to be respected as the Governor of this territory, and that they are to obey the laws. I'll allow no man to hiss at me, Sir; and moreover, Sir, I'll permit no man to tell me I'll be hissed at; and if you repeat it, Sir, I'll put you out of that window!" And the Governor was just in the frame of mind to do it too, but he had no occasion, the hurtful piece of information not having been repeated.

The Petersburg boys are now well to do—now that harmony is beginning to reign in the place of bloodshed. Most of them are in the Governor's army, receiving $30 per month and board. The elder ENGLISH holds the rank of 1st Corporal, and takes great interest in his position—so much so that many of his old [illegible] have left him, and he is now on the road, perhaps, to distinction. The account which the Colonel gives us of the general affairs and prospects of the country is interesting and flattering, sufficient indeed to hold out better inducements to the emigrants than ever. The blood-sucking hounds of the North having been put down as far as possible, many of them having been arrested and punished, and others being now under trial for murder and other crimes in the territory.

Extract from a Letter of General Pomeroy.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 4.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: The prairie fires have spread over our rich, rolling grass-fields, and a terrible fire of war and passion has burnt up every green thing in society, and in our comforts, and our prospects are dreary. There are men, women, and little children who are reaping a harvest of sorrow from seed sown by invaders from Missouri and the South.

I visited, the other day, a family of six little girls. Their mother left them sorrowfully, last spring, for "that undiscovered country." The father, a noble man, is a prisoner at Lecompton; and for a month the oldest girl, of twelve years, had to support all the little ones by getting corn from the fields and grinding it upon a tin pan punched full of holes with a nail, then making a cake and baking it in the ashes. I am unused to weeping, but I wept like a child at such a scene. I could only supply them temporarily and commend them to the Great Shepherd, "who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb."

O, what a record of sorrow and crime stands charged to this administration! There are scores of men, unknown to fame, but whose record is on high, who lie sleeping in their bloody shrouds, uncoffined, without a stone to mark the place of their resting. Day before yesterday we followed to the grave Mr. BOWLES, who died a prisoner at Lecompton. He came here from a Slave State, to get away from Slavery, and early identified himself with the bravest defenders of freedom. His long marches, exposures and night watches brought on a fever, and after forty-eight hours of suffering, unattended by physician or relative, death, the despairing prisoner's friend, came to his release.

There are over one hundred of our young men now in prison, and some are sick—all confined for acts and efforts which an angel might envy. There are, I trust, other days dawning upon us. This has been a year of costly sowing; I hope we shall yet have a harvest time of peace and prosperity.

"Oppression shall not always reign;
There comes a brighter day,
When freedom, truth and right
Shall have eternal sway."

Cordially and truly,
S. C. POMEROY.

Rev. S. WOLCOTT.

First Steamer of the Line Between Genoa and South American Ports.

[illegible]

[On the] 20th inst. the first steamer of the Trans[atlantic] Navigation Co. (the *Genova*) will leave this port for Rio, and other ports of South America. [illegible] other steamers are connected with the line, one of which will leave Genoa and Rio, respectively, on the 20th and [illegible] of each month. They were all built in England, after the most modern and approved [plans], and are of 1,800 to 2,000 tons burden, besides an allowance of 600 tons for coal. It is understood [that] the line between Genoa and New-York will be [illegible] commence operations on the 1st of January. [illegible] that certain representatives of Canada [illegible] are seeking to secure the contract for the [illegible] mails, for the Quebec steamers, on the [ground] that they make shorter passages than the Cu[nard] between Liverpool and New-York. [illegible] the distance is some 500 miles, and [illegible] One statement says that [illegible] in New-Orleans would be shortened [illegible] the Quebec route. The Canadians are [illegible]

An Incident in the Early Life of Daniel Webster.

From the Boston Journal.

In Mr. WEBSTER's boyhood there lived in his native town a family by the name of HAMMOND—a rough, uncultivated, but kind-hearted, honest race—half farmers and half huntsmen. HAMMOND's boys were expert in gunning and fishing, and Mr. WEBSTER, who always had an especial fondness for such sports, was often accompanied by them in his excursions, and became well acquainted with the family.

After a time the HAMMONDS emigrated to some wild region near the Canada frontier, and for several years Mr. WEBSTER lost all trace of them, but during one of his college vacations a desire to see his old friends again determined him to search them out. After some time he succeeded in discovering their place of abode, and a somewhat fatiguing journey brought him to the log cabin of the eccentric old wanderer, who had fixed his residence as far as possible from the settlements which were becoming too densely populated to suit his ideas of comfortable life. HAMMOND and his good dame, with their stout boys, were, of course, delighted to meet Mr. WEBSTER again, and the rude hospitalities of the cabin were extended with open hands. The family was poor—much poorer than he had expected to find it, but not the less cheerful and happy were its members.

Supper was at once provided by the kind hostess, for, said HAMMOND, "DAN'L's hungry, and we must do the best we can for him, wife." Young WEBSTER had a keen appetite and enjoyed the meal, but for the first time in his life partook of a dish which even PARKER, with all his ingenuity and originality in providing tempting *entrées*, never would have dreamed of. This was nothing more or less than *grass fried in lard*, which formed the principal portion of the meal.

The "fodder" having been duly discussed and cleared away, HAMMOND entered into conversation with WEBSTER, and among other things was anxious to know what pursuit his young friend designed to follow. Mr. WEBSTER replied that he had not definitely made up his mind, but supposed he should be either a Physician, a Minister, or a Lawyer.

"DAN'L," said HAMMOND, "you've a good head, and can make a figure in the world, if you don't throw your chances away. Now, I've had some experience, though I haven't much larnin', and I'll give you a bit of advice for old acquaintance sake. Don't you go to bein' a doctor—it's hard work gettin' up o' nights, and trottin' round with these eternal saddle-bags. Nor I wouldn't be a minister neither—it's a poor kind of livin', and you'd be tired of this everlastin' preachin'; and as for the lawyers, *they're all infernal rascals*. Now, DAN'L, I'll tell ye how ye can make a fortin', and won't charge nothin' for it neither—*be a Conjuror*. DAN'L, be a Conjuror. You're just the right sort of chap for conjurin', and them fellows make a power of money. A good many of the people *lose their cows, and there's a way to tell how they've gone*. I don't know how, but you've book larnin', and can find out and know everything just as these chaps do; and besides, you can tell fortins. Take my advice, DAN'L, and be a Conjuror."

Mr. WEBSTER was greatly diverted, but took care not to offend his worthy old friend, who was exceedingly earnest and sincere in giving his simple views. He promised to reflect and decide carefully. After partaking again of *fried grass* at breakfast, he took an affectionate leave. HAMMOND's parting words were, "Don't forget, DAN'L, *conjurin's* the thing for you."

Letter to Daniel Webster from his Brother Ezekiel.

From the New-York Evangelist.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Monday, Oct. 27, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: To show you how students thought, how they corresponded, and what were their habits of economy half a century ago, I send you a copy of a letter of EZEKIEL WEBSTER to his brother DANIEL, written in 1802, at about this season of the year. E. D. S.

"HANOVER, Nov. 6, 1802.

DEAR DANIEL: A writer of no inconsiderable note, and one whom you hold in high esteem, has remarked, in some of his lucubrations, that a student's reading and conversation ought to be intimately connected with the subject of his studies. Impressed with the justness and propriety of this remark, I will give you a few of my thoughts on *Horace*. Should they discover more pedantry than learning, more ostentation than judgment, I must beg you to pardon weaknesses which you never felt. I shall not assume the lofty eminence of a critic and bid HORACE pass in review before me, but shall only exercise the privilege which every person in the pit may rightly claim, of judging the performance of the actors. It may be called ungenerous to judge HORACE by my own ideas of excellence, but remember it is not HORACE I judge, but his works. If he had virtues, he was careful not to intersperse them among his writings; if he had vices, let them be buried in silence. I will never call them up. In my opinion, his writings ought to be as severely criticized as though they were written but yesterday. No lapse of time will justify the licentiousness of his Muse. But it must be acknowledged that in his works, beauties lie scattered, with defects, on every page, and mingle in every line. We admire his sententious brevity, the effusions of his fancy, and the keenness of his wit; but we are often disgusted at his praises of Bacchus, of Venus and of himself.

I have given you the [illegible] of criticism, on purpose that it might excite your risibility; for I believe you have not frequent occasions to laugh, while you are reading Blackstone or employed in the good work of filling blanks. These cold, frosty mornings very sensibly remind me that I want a warm overcoat. I wish, DANIEL, it might be convenient to send me on cloth for one, otherwise I shall be necessitated to purchase one here. I do not care what kind of cloth it is, or of what color it is. Some kind of a shaggy one I think would be cheapest. Deacon PETTENGILL has written, offering me fourteen dollars a month, as a teacher; I think I shall take it.

MONEY, DANIEL, MONEY! As I was walking down to the office after a letter, I happened to find *one cent*, which is the only money I have had since the second day after I came on, except some that I have borrowed. It is a fact, DAN, that I was called on for a dollar, where I owed it, and I borrowed it, and have borrowed it four times since, to pay those of whom I borrowed. Yours, without money,

E. WEBSTER.

Dreadful Accident in Cincinnati—One Man Killed and Others Seriously Injured.

From the Times, Nov. 3.

A dreadful accident occurred about 10 o'clock this morning, at the foot of Walnut-street, where a number of laborers are engaged laying the foundation for a pier to the bridge across the Ohio river. A derrick was raised this morning on the lower side of the excavation, and a number of workmen were engaged with it when it fell. It is said that by mistake one of the guy ropes was loosened, which caused the derrick at once to careen and fall, and without warning to those who surrounded it.

Several persons were struck by the immense beam as it fell, and for a few minutes the utmost consternation prevailed among the laborers. It was found that one man was killed outright, and others seriously injured. The following are the names:

Killed—PETER McKINNEY, an Irish laborer, was instantly killed. He was at work all last night, and had, after a few hours' rest, gone down to the excavation as a spectator. He was standing within a few feet of the derrick, quietly looking on at the time of the accident, and it fell directly on the top of his head, crushing and mangling it in the most horrible manner. His body presented a most repulsive sight. He leaves a wife and several children.

Injured—PATRICK FITZPATRICK was struck on the back by the falling beam, and so badly hurt that his recovery is extremely doubtful. He was conveyed to his home on Water-street, between Walnut and Vine, where he received medical attention. He, also, has a wife and several children.

JAMES McKINNEY, a cousin of the diseased, had an arm broken, and was otherwise hurt. He, too, was conducted home.

Two others received slight injuries. We did not learn their names.

Ruffianism at the Polls in Philadelphia.

From the Inquirer.

The poll of the fifth precinct of the Seventh Ward, which is located on the east side of Germantown Road below Master-street, has become notorious for the many atrocious acts that have occurred there during the last three or four elections. On Tuesday last the poll lost none of its reputation as a stronghold of ruffianism. It was crowded with disorderly bullies, seeking every occasion for violence. As usual, boys and non-residents of the precinct were brought up for the purpose of voting, and the number of votes announced as being polled astonished every one acquainted with the quarter. A young man named GARRISON, who gave a voter who desired it an American ticket, was knocked down with a slung shot. A man residing in Frankford, who happened to pass by, was also struck with a slung shot, and cut most severely. Mr. JOHN K. GARDNER, one of the watchers appointed by the Court, was struck in the breast with a brick, and the American and Republican electioneerers were driven from the ground. The police, as usual, did nothing towards preserving order.

Destructive Fire in Bellefontaine, Ohio—Loss $100,000.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* has a private letter from Bellefontaine, dated Nov. 2, which says:

"Our town has sustained a loss which will take years to recover from. On the 1st inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., a fire broke out in the centre of our town, (doubtless the work of an incendiary,) destroying nearly two squares of our business houses, including the large brick on the corner of Main-street, both [illegible], several large dry goods, grocery, and shoe establishments. The large brick occupied by A. GARDNER, and the adjoining buildings on Main-street, were saved. Everything was so dry, and water so scarce, with a very high wind from the southwest. At one time we thought the whole town would go, but by tearing down adjoining buildings, at last succeeded in stopping it. You would hardly know our beautiful town now. Loss $80,000 to $100,000."

DEATH OF REV. JULIUS W. STUART.—The painful intelligence was received here on Saturday of the death of Rev. JULIUS W. STUART, Assistant Pastor of Grace Church. Mr. STUART left this city a short time ago, and a few days after his arrival in Beaufort he was taken with yellow fever, of which he died after an illness of seven days. He had just commenced a career in the ministry of the Episcopal Church, which opened the highest prospects of future usefulness.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Turkish Executions—Incidents of Life in Beirut, &c.

From the Boston Traveller.

BEIRUT, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.

A short time since a scene occurred in Beirut which may well be put in the class of tragedy, succeeded a few days after by another in broad comedy. A Turk who had been in the army killed a man in this city who belonged to one of the Christian sects. Being arrested, tried, and condemned by the court here, he was imprisoned till the facts could be sent to Constantinople, and till the pleasure of the Sultan be ascertained. He confirmed the sentence, and the murderer was taken out to a public square for execution. Sometimes the Turks execute by hanging, and sometimes by decapitation; in the present case the latter method was ordered. A crowd collected, but not so many by far as were wont to attend a gallows exhibition in the United States; and all seemed to shudder at the scene who witnessed it, while the greater part of the people refused to see it, even when their shops and houses were near the fatal spot. The prisoner was pinioned, and attended by a guard to the place of execution. According to Moslem law in the East, if the nearest of kin consents to accept "blood money" as it is called, that is, a pecuniary compensation for the loss sustained by the murder, the court may commute the sentence of death into one for imprisonment or confinement to the galleys for a certain period, but never for life. Those who take an interest in the condemned can go around soliciting contributions and subscriptions from any they meet; and when the collection is finished, offer it to the nearest relation. In the present case this old custom was observed, and when the victim was brought forth 15,000 piastres were offered the widow of the murdered man, equivalent to about $600, with an assurance that by the next day 25,000 piastres, or $1,000, could be collected. But the widow was inexorable; she said the murderer had taken the blood of her husband, and she would be content with nothing but his own. Accordingly the miserable man was ordered to kneel. He betrayed no fear; he asked no mercy; he only requested that the executioner should be careful to take off his head at a single stroke. But the executioner was unpractised, and perhaps nervous; for an execution had not occurred here for a long time. He drew his sword, and *six times* the blows fell upon the head instead of the neck; the victim, in the meantime, crying out piteously, when the executioner, despairing of using his sword with success, drew a large knife from his side, with which he cut and sawed away as a butcher upon a piece of meat, till at last the head fell! The body was left for some time upon the ground. I did not witness the scene, and hardly dare walk that way since.

The week following another Turk was to be executed for a similar offence, and in the same way. Apprised of his doom, he told his keepers that as he had only one day more to live, it was proper he should spend it, not in gloom and despondency, mourning over a decree of inexorable fate which he could not arrest or postpone, but in that festivity and joyfulness which would make it a blessing to himself and others. He wished to be dressed in his finest clothes, and calling in his friends, spend the hours in festivity. With the consent of his guards, he sent for a bottle of arrack and delicate fruits and food, and among other things a huge watermelon, which in this county is often of the size of New-England pumpkins. A friend being initiated into the plot, a trap-door was made in the melon, into which a file and phial of laudanum were dropped, and then the hole was closed again. The party made merry; and seizing a favorable moment, the condemned murderer poured a quantity of laudanum into the arrack of the guards, who soon after became strangely dull, and fell into a profound sleep. Drawing out the file from the melon, he proceeded to file off his chains, and turning the key of his prison door, he easily made his escape in the night to the Haroun, beyond Damascus, to which all brigands and murderers flee, and where pursuit is impossible. The guard awoke from their long and deep slumbers, and saw the huge watermelon safe, but no prisoner. All appeared to be better pleased with the shrewd trick than a probable repetition of the scene of the preceding week. On the whole it is apparent that the Turkish Government is becoming more enlightened, and its laws more stringent and better executed. A striking illustration has just been furnished by the trial of the Pasha of Varna for the murder of a Greek girl by his orders, who was shown as little favor as any other malefactor in the trial, though I have not learnt the result.

Two instances of remarkable longevity have recently been recorded. A Turkish manufacturer of toys near Constantinople died, aged 113 years, and a lady belonging to a rich family of bankers of Constantinople died at Smyrna at the age of 147 years. But fewer people attain to great age in this hot country than in colder climates.

An incident recently occurred, as it is stated in the Smyrna papers, illustrating the spirit of the Sultan and the progress of toleration. A Greek community in the island of Candia, (old Crete,) whose poverty prevented their erecting a church as they desired, at last ventured to apply for charitable aid to the Sultan himself, who readily remitted 100,000 piastres, or about $4,000, from his private purse! Indeed, civil and religious liberty [illegible] in Turkey than in any country in the world, the United States alone excepted. May no clouds come over the bright [illegible].

It is proper [illegible] in concluding this communication, that the fifty boxes of monuments from Nineveh, for various New-England colleges, which have been lying here for nearly a year for the want of a vessel to take them to Boston, were sent in the *Daniel Webster*. No accident occurred to them while here, being safely deposited, or in removing them to the hold of the vessel. The ship sailed about three weeks since, and will probably reach Boston by the middle of October. A high gratification awaits the learned Professors and students, and all the lovers of antiquity and art. W.

Marriage and Divorce in California—Advice to Ladies.

San Francisco Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

By reference to the law columns of our journals, you will perceive that we are in, on an average, for four divorces every day! And what is not a little singular is, that the application generally comes from the weaker vessel. Perhaps you will get your ears pulled for publishing it, but I must in all fairness say the root of the evil is that women are naturally a little too fond of admiration. Here, in this city, we have at least seven men to one woman, and in the interior the disproportion is much larger. The consequence is that, as in the case of all scarce commodities, the article commands more than its intrinsic value. "It is a good deal sought after," as the quotations sometimes run on a popular railroad stock.

The feminine is quickly caged; the husband is in ecstasies for about a fortnight, but not quite so exalted the succeeding two weeks. Her forty other lovers, not easily finding another unappropriated piece of dimity to soothe their disappointment, make friendly calls upon the lost Pleiade, and by exceeding sympathy with her at the coolness of her husband, win her regard, and then their attentions are so much more delicate than those of her lord, that the poor, weak thing finds she has committed a great error in her choice, especially if the new flame is rich and generous, and the old one rather plain and economical. An application for divorce is the result.

Hundreds have no other excuse to offer in making the application, than "uncongenial dispositions," and dislike. The process is the simplest imaginable. A lawyer with an easy conscience is engaged—most San Francisco lawyers have *easy* consciences when they have *any*—who receives the fee from the new lover. A referee is then hunted up by the lawyer, who agrees to decide according to the lady's wishes, for a portion of the fee. The judge of course refers the decision as requested. The referee hands his report into court, where it is often passed upon without a word of open testimony—and, nine cases out of ten, favorably. The lady is then ready to be married again—and having lost all delicacy by the process she has gone through, is ready to run away with the next lover *without* a divorce.

My advice to weak-headed ladies in the Atlantic States is, not to come to California to get married—and not to come after they are married; if they are pretty "and interesting," they are much safer anchored in some snug harbor in the Atlantic, than in the open roadsteads among the shoals and breakers of the Pacific.

But for the encouragement of those who have determined to come, I will quote from the *Bulletin* the following advertisement. If a *plain* cook, thirty-five years of age, has to give bonds not to marry within six months, it stands to reason that a tender little chicken of about half that age would stand no chance at all of pining away for lack of a husband up at Rabbit Creek:

"WANTED—A single female, from twenty to thirty-five years of age, to go to Rabbit Creek, Sierra County, to do plain cooking and general housework in a genteel family, and *agrees not to marry* within six months. Wages $30 per month. Expenses paid. None need apply unless well qualified. Address A. C., at this office, or No. 117 Merchant street."

N. B.—Your correspondent is a married man, but his wife doesn't live in California.

Could Wait no Longer.

One day during the past week a bridal party arrived at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, from Bracken County, Ky., consisting of the bride, bridegroom, and the lady and gentleman who attended upon them during the wedding ceremony. During the afternoon the happy party took a ride around the city, in the evening attending the National Theatre, after which they sought their quarters and retired for the night at a very respectable hour. The remainder of the story is related by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, as follows:

"The young lady who attended upon the bride was a young sister, who, it appears, had been courted for more than a year by the attendant upon the bridegroom. He had even gone so far as to ask the hand of the sister from the lady's father, but was refused on account of the extreme youth of the daughter, she being but a trifle upward of sixteen.

Every thing went merry as a marriage bell until the following morning at 9 o'clock, when the bride and bridegroom appeared at the breakfast table, where they were met by the ever smiling PRATT, the landlord. Late as it was, the rest of the party had not come down, and the bride requested that they be sent for. It was done. The messenger, however, soon returned with the intelligence that neither the lady nor the gentleman were in their rooms. This was astounding, and the wonder was what had become of them, although it was shrewdly suspected by the bridegroom what course the twain had taken. Inquiry was made by the gentleman on watch when the [illegible] left for Louisville that morning, whereupon it was ascertained the lovers had taken the train, and were far upon their journey of matrimony.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, that part of the wedding party left behind received a dispatch from Louisville, which read:

'DEAR SISTER—CHARLES and I could wait no longer—the knot is tied. KATE.'

It was rather an unexpected sequel, but PRATT said there did not appear to be many regrets among any of the party; on the contrary, the bride and bridegroom, on the first part appeared highly delighted."

Exciting Skirmish with the Indians in Texas.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus.

The following description of the successful repulse of Indians by Captain S. D. CARPENTER, of the army, was extracted from a letter of the acting surgeon of Camp Lancaster, giving an account of the affair, partly as a spectator at some distance, and partly as he was informed at the time by those immediately engaged. Captain CARPENTER is the son of JOSHUA CARPENTER, formerly Collector of the District of Penobscott. He was born in Paris, Oxford County, in 1816, educated at West Point, and graduated in 1840.

CAMP LANCASTER, Texas, Oct. 16, 1856.

A few days since our camp was in a high state of excitement in consequence of a brush with the Indians, and the fears entertained of the entire loss of our party. Captain CARPENTER of the first infantry, who commands this post, went out with a mule team to procure some poles for the purposes of the encampment. The party consisted only of the captain, armed with a fowling-piece and a revolver, two musicians, with rifles, privates McCULLOCH and DENISON, with muskets; and the teamster, who was unarmed. I accompanied them, carrying my fowling-piece, loaded only with very fine shot, used for ornithological purposes, in the expectation that I might come across some small birds. Not the slightest danger of any attack was apprehended.

It was found necessary to go further than had been expected to procure poles of the required length; but they were at last obtained, the team loaded, and we were on our return to the camp, the Captain, musician BEARDALL and myself riding a short distance in advance, not having seen anything to excite the least alarm. While thus on our homeward way, the Captain, on turning round, saw the team had come to a stop, and rode back with BEARDALL, to ascertain what was the difficulty. I kept my ground watching their progress, and intending to await their return. On their way back they passed through a hollow; and losing sight of them, I was looking every moment for their reappearance on rising the other side; when, imagine my consternation on seeing a party of Indians, some on foot and some on horseback, suddenly make their appearance between me and my friends, who were nowhere to be seen.

My interest was intense—there was not a shadow of doubt on my mind that the Captain and BEARDALL had been cut off before they reached the men and team, which were now surrounded and must inevitably share the same fate. My eyes still riveted on the the spot, one man, whom I recognised as the unarmed teamster, burst from the throng, pursued by an Indian—the race was one for life and death—it soon terminated,—down went the man exhausted or killed. Horror struck, I waited to see if any more of our friends would attempt escape, but I could see only the Indians running about, yelling triumphantly; it was evident the whole of our party had been cut off without firing a single shot.

While still intent on the horrid scene, the Indian who had run down the teamster, turned towards me, having been joined by another hell-bird mounted on a piebald horse. This roused me from my trance, not a moment was to be lost; our camp was five or six miles distant; I was a stranger to the road, my horse was new to me; I had never been accustomed to hurdle races over ravines and through thorny bushes; my chance for escape was small, but my life was at stake. I put my horse to his utmost speed, and he gained upon my pursuers. Having satisfied myself of his nerve, and that he was good for the race, I turned to take one last look at the scene of action. Indians only were in sight!

There was then but one course to pursue—find my way, if possible, back to the camp, and give the alarm. Well did my horse do his duty; letting him take his own way, I reached the camp in safety, and a strong party was immediately sent off in pursuit of the Indians, to avenge the death, and, if possible, recover the dead bodies of our friends. On their route, much to their astonishment, they met Captain CARPENTER, with his men and their horses, and one of the mules, the rest of the team having been carried off by the Indians.

The account given by them was as follows: On approaching the men and team, Capt. CARPENTER saw that they were nearly surrounded by from fifteen to twenty Indians, armed with rifles and bows and arrows, some on foot and some on horseback. When joining his men, they had their guns raised, about to fire, the Indians then being at long rifle shot. He immediately ordered his men to hold their fire and to lay down in the grass of the prairie. Their guns once discharged, he was aware there would be no time to reload, and that they would be rode down and crushed by the superior number of the enemy. This [illegible] being obeyed, saved the party.

The Indians being thus defeated in their project of [illegible] in a body, [illegible] and advanced on foot, [illegible] commenced a fire with their rifles and bows and arrows. This fire was continued for fifteen minutes, the Indians drawing nearer and nearer; our men crouched in the grass sustaining but little injury, the rifle balls passing over them, and few of the arrows taking effect; still they reserved their fire. When the Indians had approached within four rods, then the word was given to fire, four were killed and the rest ran without stopping to look behind them.

The injury sustained on our side was the Captain, wounded by an arrow passing between the fingers of his left hand; private McCULLOCH, wounded by an arrow in his foot; the Captain's horse so badly cut with an arrow in his leg that it was with some difficulty the blood could be staunched sufficiently to enable him to be led back to the camp. The mule team, which, during the affray, had strayed away, feeding, had been carried off by the Indians, with the exception of one which, on their precipitate retreat, they had left in the harness.

The unarmed teamster, whom *I had seen* running and thought was killed, had fallen down the banks of a creek and had escaped unhurt. You will readily believe that the rejoicing was great at this meeting of our friends, whom we had mourned as dead; and most gladly were they welcomed back to the camp, which they reached without any further disaster. I have now seen the *Simon Pure Native American*, and I do not much like his looks.

The Indian Outrages—Confirmation of the Death of Col. Babbitt.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

FORT KEARNEY, N. T., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Mr. A. W. BABBITT, Secretary of Utah Territory, and owner of the train that was attacked by the Cheyennes, on the 25th ult., near this post, left here on the 2d inst. in a light carriage, accompanied only by two men, for Salt Lake; he had with him an amount of public money and valuable papers. I represented to him fully the great danger of traveling with a small force, and urged upon him the absolute necessity of remaining a few days, when he would have the advantage of Capt. STEWART's escort. He, however, differed with me in opinion, thought my apprehensions groundless, and my suggestive caution altogether unnecessary, and accordingly started with his small party. The Salt Lake mail, which arrived here on Sunday last, left Laramie on the 17th inst., up to which date Mr. BABBITT had not arrived there, although he had more than ample time to do so. Yesterday a train came in from Green River, a point some distance beyond Laramie; Mr. ARCHAMBEAU, the owner of it, informed me that about one hundred and twenty miles above this post, on the north side of the Platte, he found the place where the Indians came upon Mr. BABBITT, and killed him and all his party. They burned his carriage, and either burned or carried of his trunk, which contained his money, papers and clothing. Some of the papers were scattered about the prairie near the spot, all of which were collected by Mr. ARCHAMBEAU and delivered to me; among them were found some treasury drafts and valuable notes. The Indians took off all Mr. BABBITT's animals.

Salt River Expedition.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* (late Fillmore organ) is facetious over the annihilation of its candidate, and lets of the following:

"We suggest to the Fillmore men of Richmond to vote early in the Presidential election of 1860. We advise them, if they wish to make respectable time, to start now. The gallant and indomitable Fillmore men of Richmond will please bear in mind that to-day noon is the hour appointed for the commencement of an interesting voyage toward the head waters of Salt. We may, we think, safely assure them of a pleasant and delightful trip. All hands to the rescue, and then the victory."

MR. GALES.—We observed that, at a late banquet at the President's house, Mr. GALES, the veteran editor of the *National Intelligencer*, was treated with marked, and, we may add, deserved distinction. Mr. GALES has been for half a century at the head of the newspaper press of America. In ability, sagacity, industry and judgment, he has had no superior among the journalists of America. His paper is entitled to the still higher merit of candor, dignity and decorum. In [illegible] it has uniformly appealed to the reason and not to the prejudices or passions of men. Mr. GALES is not only an editor, but a statesman, [illegible], well informed and of liberal and comprehensive views. He is [illegible] better fitted for a seat in the [illegible] than many who have figured in those positions. As a man, he is distinguished for generosity of nature and unaffected single-mindedness. We presume that for no one connected with the American press is there so universal a feeling of respect and affection, as for JOSEPH GALES, editor of the *National Intelligencer*.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A TART REPLY.—A Methodist minister at the West, who lived on a very small salary, was greatly troubled at one time for his quarterly installment. He at last told the paying trustees that he must have the money, as his family were suffering for the necessaries of life. "Money!" replied the steward, "You preach for money? I thought you preached for the good of souls!" "Souls!" replied the minister, "I can't eat souls, and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a decent meal!"

Destructive Storm on Lake Ontario—Great Damage to Shipping.

From the Rochester Union, Nov. 5.

One of the wildest and most furious gales we ever witnessed, sprung up yesterday afternoon, and continued for the better part of the night. The wind blew from the southwest a hurricane in violence, and if the damage to signs and chimneys, awnings, &c., is any criterion to estimate the loss on the water, the shipping on the lakes must have suffered immensely.

Shortly after the gale came on a number of vessels were seen off the mouth of the Genesee endeavoring to make the harbor for a refuge, and in the early part of the evening the most of them succeeded in getting inside the piers but not out of danger. As they came inside they drifted against the East pier, and remained there during the night in great jeopardy from the violence of the waves dashing them against the pier.

The schooner *Forest Queen*, laden with salt, bound from Oswego to Hamilton, was so roughly handled that she sunk beside the pier. The crew narrowly escaped with their lives. The sails of the vessel were torn to rags before she got fairly inside.

In the same vicinity the following vessels were found this morning. They had remained alongside the pier all night and were somewhat damaged, though all kept afloat.

Isabel, of Toronto, from Sodus, loaded with wood, *Utica*, laden with salt at Oswego bound to Toledo, *Catharine*, *Darien* and *Wild Rover*, all light, and bound up the Lake.

Ruby, with wheat, bound to Oswego.

Tiffany, same cargo and destination.

A schooner failed to make the entrance to the harbor and run to east of the east pier, threw over her anchors and rode out the gale safely.

The steamer *Provincial* fired up this morning and went to the relief of the vessels. The gale, however, subsided before daylight, to a great extent, but a heavy sea was still running this morning.

The American steamer *Niagara* was out during the entire night, on her passage from Oswego, and withstood the full force of the gale. She arrived here at 4½ o'clock this morning, having been *eleven hours* coming sixty miles. Those on board the steamer represent the gale to have been very severe, but the steamer sustained no damage.

The *Highlander*, from Toronto, was due about midnight, but did not arrive. It is quite probable that Captain McBRIDE found a refuge in some port on the north shore.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Since the above was written, we have seen Mr. GEO. DARLING, who came from *Charlotte* at noon, and has favored us with further particulars. He went out with Capt. KIDD in the steamer *Provincial* to assist the vessels at the mouth of the piers. Nearly all the vessels had been stripped of their boats, and there were no lines on board by which they could be towed up. The gale was subsiding and it was hoped that the *Provincial* would be able to get all the vessels afloat in a safe position this afternoon. Two vessels lie at the east pier below the sunken one, and it was difficult to reach them with the steamer.

The schooner at anchor outside is the *Hunter*, Capt. THOMPSON, laden with salt. She has a signal of distress flying, but as there had been no communication with her from the shore, it is uncertain about her true condition. Her anchors seem to hold her securely, but the wind was hauling to the northward, and making her situation every moment more critical. As soon as possible, Capt. KIDD will go to her relief.

The schooner *Darien*, Capt. HICKS, lies at the east pier, boats and davits gone, taffrail carried away, and otherwise much damaged. She is insured in the North-Western of Oswego.

The *Wild Rover*, Capt. PETERSON, is laden with car-wheels, and lies inside in good order.

The *Forest Queen*, Capt. ZIELAND, sunken by the east pier, has 150 barrels of salt on board. Insured in the North-Western.

The schooner *Ruby*, Capt. WICKHAM, was discharging a cargo of 5,500 bushels of wheat yesterday at Wilson, Niagara County, when the gale came on. She ran before the wind to this port, and got into the river last night with all sails gone, boats and davits also gone, and otherwise damaged. She is insured in the Ætna of Oswego.

The schooner *Isabel*, from Sodus, with wood, is leaking badly and will probably sink where she lies.

The *Castilian* and *Tiffany* are safe inside without much damage.

The bark *Great West* and schooner *Buena Vista* came in this morning all safe.

The schooner *Utica* is at the west pier, dismasted and a good deal injured otherwise.

There are several other vessels higher up the river, having got to a safe place before the storm. The wind is now, 2 P. M., hauling round to the north and is equally with snow. The vessels lying at the piers were in great jeopardy this morning owing to the sea, and the crews are unable to get them into a better situation except by aid of the steamer *Provincial*. The only means of taking lines was by a life boat which was in use for that purpose.

The *Niagara* was off Sodus when the gale came on, and in spite of the full power of her engine, was driven backward some ten miles.

We dread to hear from other quarters of the Lakes. It is hardly possible that all the shipping has escaped serious disaster.

THE GIBRALTAR OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The result of the election in this city yesterday is perfectly ridiculous. We doubt whether a more laughable occurrence has taken place in any quarter of the globe for the last half century. We, for one, have been cachinating for the past ten or twelve hours from the crown of our head to the soles of our feet. In a word, our mind, and heart, and fingers, and toes, have all been agitated immensely by the most ludicrous and indescribable sensations. We don't expect, either, to get over our fit of amusement for the next thousand years. All hail to Gibraltar! She has met the enemy, and she is nearly their's. One more such stupendous effort, Oh! Most noble and admirable Gibraltar, and everybody will be entitled to kick you as often and as long as they please. Not being in a befitting frame of mind this morning, for either philosophical or pious reflections, we modestly refer all inquiring friends to another column for the result of the fight in "Big Richmond" on yesterday.—*Richmond Whig. K. N.*

☞ Mrs. G. couldn't sleep on account of the terrible wind which was blowing out of doors. "Horace, my love, how dreadfully the wind howls; don't you hear it? I can't sleep for it."

"My dear," said her better-half, who was a philosopher, "open the window, and put a peppermint lozenge outside."

"Why?" asked his wife.

"Because," quoth he, "'tis a good thing to cure the wind."

☞ An Illinois lawyer, defending a thief, wound up his speech to the jury in behalf of his injured client, with the following rousing appeal: "True, he was rude—so air our bears. True, he was rough—so air our buffalers. But he was a child of freedom, and his answer to the despot and tyrant was, that his home was on the bright setting of the sun!"

A lady arrived in Buffalo last Thursday evening, on the cars from the East, and on stepping from the cars met Mr. JOHN BROT, whose protection she implored with such expressions as led at once to the suspicion that she was insane. He took her to the Washington Hotel, kept by Mr. R. ROE, where she took from her pocket $190 in gold, and a ticket through to Dunleith, Illinois, giving them to Mr. ROE, and begging him to keep the money as her relations were in pursuit of her to take it from her. After some persuasion she took food and retired in company with two servant girls to look after her. They fell asleep and were awakened by an alarm of fire, when they discovered that their charge had fled. She had opened the scuttle and gone upon the roof, from whence she returned after a time and was secured. On Friday morning Mr. ROE put the lady and her money in charge of the Express to be forwarded to her destination. She is unable or indisposed to give any account of herself.

GEORGE BROGDEN, who killed a man named HENDERSON, a few weeks since, on board the steamer *Arabian*, by shooting him through a window, was tried for murder, last week, at Cobourg, and acquitted through the sympathy felt for him by the Jury. He did not deny the killing or premeditation, and his defence rested solely on the enormity of the provocation. It will be recollected that HENDERSON seduced BROGDEN's wife under very aggravating circumstances, and the latter after pursuing his enemy for some time, finally caught him and committed the deed for which he has been tried. Great rejoicing took place at the result, among a large portion of the citizens of Cobourg, who were familiar with the facts.

The Genoa correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* says: "The Sultan has just sent a special Envoy to the King of Sardinia on a complimentary mission. He brings as a present two rich saddles, and a sword of remarkable steel and finish. The housings of one of the saddles are of dark blue silk cloth, covered with silver embroidery; the red cloth of the other is ornamented with gold and brilliants. The sword handle is gold, sparkling with diamonds."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former rates. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c., and St. Domingo, at 10¾c.@10¾c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Appears in moderate demand at about previous quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10½	10¾
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Middling Fair	13	13	13⅛	13¼
Fair	13¼	13¼	13¼	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are quite freely offered, and though they are in fair demand, prices have again declined. The sales since our last embrace about 11,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	6 25@6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 50@6 80
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	[illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 75@7 00
Fancy Michigan	6 60@6 75
Extra Michigan	6 75@7 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@7 25
Extra Ohio	7 00@8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 90@7 10
Extra Genesee	7 25@8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00@9 00

Canadian continues scarce and quiet; superfine to extra is worth $6 00@$7 75 ℔ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands thereat. Southern is pretty active, but infirm. The transactions since our last comprise about [illegible] [illegible] Rye Flour is in limited request, [illegible] for Fine, and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is [illegible] and heavy, mainly at [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter [illegible] in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is [illegible] saleable at $2 12½@$2 25 for half, and [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat is depressing and declining, with reported sales since our last of about 75,000 bushels, [illegible] fair to good Canadian White at $1 64@$1 67; choice White at $1 72; fair to very good Western [illegible] $1 62@$1 66; and ordinary to fair dry Red at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at [illegible] ℔ bushel; 7,500 bushels changed hands thereat. Oats are in good request and are worth 45½c.@46c. for Ohio and Lake; 38c.@4[illegible]c. for State; 41c.@[illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible]@41c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair demand and is firm, at $1 [illegible]@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is plenty and depressed. There were sales reported of only about [illegible] 000 bushels, at [illegible] for unsound, heated and damp; 70c.@73c. for Mixed; 73c.@74c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 73c.@74c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There have been [illegible] bales River disposed of at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. for shipment, and 70c.@[illegible]c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in good demand, and are firmly held at from [illegible]c.@11c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and heavy at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—There were 75 tons Scotch Pig taken at [illegible] usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, and is firm at [illegible] for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears rather quiet yet steady. New-Orleans, [illegible]; Porto Rico, [illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, 47c.@51c.; and Clayed Cuba, [illegible] ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds are inactive at old figures.

OILS—No very important movement has occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavier and cheaper, sales having transpired since our last of about 550 bbls., in lots, at $20 50 for Mess, and $16 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, though they can be had at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid, at 9½c.@10½c., ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 225 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to Prime, at 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is in slack request at former figures. The transactions since our last consist of [illegible] bbls. at [illegible]@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess; $10@$11 for repacked do., and $11 50@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and nominal at $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $17@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant, at 14c.@21c. for Ohio; 19c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@28c. for Prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 8¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 150 tcs. of common to choice, at from $4@$5 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have not varied much—sales having transpired of about 860 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from [illegible]@9¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 12,500 lbs. prime were effected at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 325 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 23½c.@24c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited a moderate degree of animation at about old rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible]d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 2s. 3d., ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 25s.@30s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, [illegible] ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to holding for store-property, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving ten engines of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, [illegible].

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE water-power, suitable for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing purpose. On the Bronx River, [illegible] miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, [illegible] [illegible] Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—HOUSE AND lot, with furniture, all nearly new, or house and lot alone, in Brooklyn; [illegible] brick house, heated by furnace, situated [illegible] st., about ten minutes' walk from South Ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; house and lot $6,500, half on bond and mortgage; would take, in part pay, [illegible] lots, on elevated ground, about two miles from Fulton or South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address Box 2,323 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN AT A BARGAIN.—Three very stylish cottage houses, situate on Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic-sts.; neighborhood first-rate, and the houses [illegible] with all modern conveniences. Will be sold for [illegible] on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—No. [illegible] WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—Lot runs through to 4th-st.; [illegible] rear; baths, water-closet, gas, range, &c. [illegible] at No. 20 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER, or CHARLES WRIGHT, No. 10[illegible]-st. Lowest price, $[illegible].

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY and distillery, 20 lots of dock property in [illegible] Union-av., Green Point, with improvements suitable for distillery. Foundry No. [illegible] Grand-st., Williamsburgh. For terms, apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. [illegible] way.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE AND FULL lot, in 4th-av., near 21st-st., South Brooklyn. Price $1,800, $600 cash. Room for two small families in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 57 Fulton-st., office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Ten other houses very cheap.

FOR SALE—BANKS OF THE HUDSON, YONKERS; residence on Warburton-av. House contains hot and cold water, gas, furnace and range, and is within three minutes' walk of Glenwood Depot. Apply to A. JONES, No. 271 Broadway.

SHOULD ANY OWNER OF LANDS IN the Western States wish to exchange them for valuable improved property in Brooklyn, please leave a note addressed to D. S., at this Office, stating their names, residence and the quantity, quality, location and lowest price of said lands.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEW AND handsomely finished three-story and brown stone basement house, with bath-room, range, &c. Finely located on high ground, about 25 minutes' walk from the City Hall. Rent only at the rate of $[illegible], from now till May 1. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., one door from Adelphi-st., or at No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—No. 1[illegible] THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—A very complete [illegible]-story and English basement house, with all the modern improvements and gas-fixtures, and parlor carpets, for sale. All which are perfectly new and will be sold cheap. Rent moderate. Location unexceptionable. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. [illegible].

TO LET—FURNISHED, A SECOND-STORY AND back basement, to a family without children, near Abingdon-square, at $[illegible], till May; a good chance to save rent by accommodating a widower. Apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, room No. 12.

$7,000 to loan as above.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY OF TWO OR THREE persons, three rooms on the first floor of the dwelling house No. 190 East 23d-st.; rent $250 per annum, including the gas; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, AND THREE rooms on the third, together with back basement, house No. 21 King-st., with the modern improvements. Inquire of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 120 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.—Mrs. MORRIS, (late of Broadway,) having taken the large and commodious house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., is prepared to accommodate families and others with handsome furnished rooms for the ensuing season. Restaurant to let, with large dining-room.

OFFICE TO LET—RENT MODERATE, AT No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, suitable for a physician or some respectable business. For particulars, call at No. 690 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET—THE SPLENDID HIGH basement office No. 1 Pine-st., under the Metropolitan Bank; immediate possession given. Apply to STUDDIFORD & RECORDS, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices; a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A FAMILY of four grown persons, a [illegible] house, two rooms deep preferred, with every modern convenience. Must be situated between 10th and [illegible] sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $[illegible] [illegible] housekeeping the subscriber would [illegible] to purchase a part of the furniture. Address J. G. W., Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE IN THIS CITY, by a small, quiet, unexceptionable family; house must be located in a good neighborhood, and have the modern improvements and conveniences; willing to pay liberally for suitable accommodations; address J. G. B., Daily Times Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—[illegible] miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Consists of [illegible] acres of choice land, in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses; the views of the Sound, [illegible] miles from Depot. For further particulars apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Centre-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.

... C. FRENCH will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 ... fine rosewood, black walnut and mahogany ... in the private house No. 70 West 20th-st., ... of one solid satinwood suite of ten pieces, ... three-colored brocatel; one do. in crimson, ... with plate-glass doors and backs; ... rosewood side and centre tables, do. quar... French pier glasses, handsome paintings on ... subjects, lace and brocatel curtains and cornices, ... large Dresden vases, Parian statuary, hair ..., feather beds, blankets, &c., cut-glass, crockery, ... stoves, with a large quantity of bedroom furniture, large rosewood Gothic bedsteads and bureaus with ..., handsome English tapestry carpets, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, large ... bookcase, cost $150; do. library; with a large ... and fine furniture. Sale positive.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, IN QUANTITIES, including the entire furniture of a 3-story house, including every article necessary for housekeeping.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 50 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a large house in the upper part of the city, including velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, French bedsteads, wardrobes, sofas and sofa bedsteads, divans, marble-top dressing bureaus, &c. Also, every kind and description of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, in any quantity. The sale will be large, and offer inducements to dealers, as well as all others in want. Also, at private sale, 5 rosewood piano-fortes and two mahogany do.

William T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at house No. 213 West 14th-st., ... the whole contents of a four story house, consisting ... rosewood piano-fortes, costly rosewood ... in French satin, large pier mirrors, rich velvet ... carpets, oil-paintings, centre and side tables, ... curtains, &c.; also, all the dining-room furniture, extension table, China ware, glass ware, silver ware, ... China tea and dinner sets, &c.; together with a large variety of chamber furniture in suites, in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ... utensils, &c. Sale positive.
J. BROWN, *Attorney for Mortgagee.*

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE, CARPETING, oil-paintings, mirrors, mattresses, beds, &c., contained in the salesroom No. 73 Nassau-st., will be sold THIS DAY, by TUNIS MORRELL. A more reliable collection cannot be found, consisting of ... parlor suites, oak and other extension dining tables, sofas, easy chairs, rockers, English Brussels carpeting, bedsteads in variety, bureaus, washstands, etageres, wardrobes, desks, spring and hair mattresses. Sale will commence with *50 pasteboard boxes for shoe store.* Also, the cushions made for a church. At 2 o'clock, an invoice of Havana cigars, with a choice stock fashionable gold jewelry, (extra.)

Edward B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO.—MORTGAGE SALE.—Large stock of superior cabinet-made furniture, by order of mortgagee, well worthy the attention of the trade, &c. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 26 Nassau-st. This stock must positively be sold, and consists of a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture in suites, as well as every other article in the line. We especially invite the attention of parties in want of good furniture to this sale.

E. B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 26 Nassau-st.—Sale of splendid gilt-frame original oil-paintings, by Cortes, Bossa, &c.; also large invoice of French plate saloon and pier glasses; also French china and glass ware, clocks, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather pillows, bolsters, &c. Sale positive; catalogues on morning of sale.

E. B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO.—SALE OF 10 superior and second-hand mahogany and rosewood piano-fortes.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 26 Nassau-st. Sale without reserve. The above pianos are of the manufacture of Ladd & Co., Kearsing, Ryder, and other first-class makers.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION. —TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 118 Nassau-st., six cases, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, jonquils, narcissus, anemones, ranunculus, crocus, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

Phenix Bank, New-York, Oct. 16, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock from one million two hundred thousand ($1,200,000), to one million eight hundred thousand ($1,800,000), the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of fifty per cent. will be required to be paid on the sixth day of January, 1857; and the balance of fifty per cent. on the sixth day of February 1857, with interest from the sixth day of January, 1857. Books of subscription will be opened at the Bank on the ... day of November next.
THOMAS TILESTON, President.
..., Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.— Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds. Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds. Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds. New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds. Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds. San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds. St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds. Mobile County 8 per cent. bonds. For sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Albany, Nov. 5, 1856. The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday, (the 10th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date ...,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—A GOOD SECOND mortgage, on strictly first-class improved City property, will be sold at a liberal discount.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A first dividend of two hundred and fifty-four dollars per bond of $1,000, say one thousand dollars, will be made at the Bank of America, under a deed of trust, in favor of the undersigned.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, J. PUNNETT, THEODORE DEHON, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.— An election for thirteen Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order,
SAM'L B. ISAACS, Secretary.

Office of the Third-Avenue Railroad Co., Corner of 61st-st. and 3d-av.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable on the 12th instant, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAM'L B. ISAACS, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 3, 1856.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th inclusive. Per order. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. —New-York, Nov. 3, 1856.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held this day, a dividend of fifteen per cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

Office Racine and Miss. Railroad Co., No. 70 Beaver-st., New-York.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE ten per cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 10th inst., will be paid on presentation at this office.
CLARK B. JESSUP, Agent.

$130,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in different sums, on improved or available real estate in this City. Also, City and country property for sale or exchange. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

$1,200.—LOAN WANTED—FOR WHICH A first mortgage on a house and lot in Brooklyn will be given. A liberal percentage allowed to parties procuring the above. Apply at the office of P. V. VAN DOREN, No. 12 Gold-st.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States.
SANFORD & TABB, No. 51 Green-st., New-York.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.— Richly decorated first-class suites, 11 pieces, with marble tops, for $65, at the manufactory No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE— AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD. 99 Canal-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, ... 1856.—The State Bank at Sackett's Harbor, (Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County,) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required by the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the bonds and mortgages deposited ... in the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as part security for the circulating notes of said Bank, will be sold at public auction, at the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Albany, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., viz.:

SCHEDULE.

No.	Bond and Mortgage made by	Amount.	Premises.	When due.	[illegible]
1	Elisha Camp and wife	$1,200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Same	650	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Same	4,310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Same	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Same	3,000	Village lot in Sackett's Harbor, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Same	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Same	412	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Nelson Folsom and wife	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Dyer N. Burnham and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	William Wilcox and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Jane Ann Johnson and Rufus her husband	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Reuben Satchwell and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	David W. Ackerman and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	John D. Ingerson and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	John L. Alger and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Joseph Drake Bee and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	William L. Burlingame and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Cornelius Van Allen and wife	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Same	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Samuel F. Hooker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	Aaron Holden and wife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And that the following described certificates of New-York State Stock, also held by the said Superintendent, as part security as aforesaid, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz.:
Certificate No. 565, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 566, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 567, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 568, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 569, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 570, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 571, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 572, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 573, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 7,215, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.
Certificate No. 8,245, for $6,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.
Certificate No. 67, for $4,000—6 per cent. redeemable in 1873.
And further, that all the circulating notes registered in this Department, and issued by the aforesaid Bank, will be redeemed out of the trust funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose, as soon as the said funds can be converted into money; and if the proceeds of the said funds shall not be sufficient to redeem all of said circulating notes, then they will be redeemed pro rata, as required in and by the acts aforesaid.
The said mortgages, certificates of title, and other papers pertaining thereto, may be examined at the Bank Department, at any time previous to the day of sale.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Nov. 3, 1856.—The MEDINA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Nov. 5, 1856.—The LEONARDSVILLE BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. H. STILLMAN, President.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 3 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
Thos. W. Birdsall, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD F. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN B. WILES,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings).
Cash Capital.......................... $200,000,
ALL PAID IN.
This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Millikin,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Grovers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Cousinery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. Burlarge,	Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cipriant,	Louis J. Belloni,	James K. Pell,
E. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardt,	C. L. Recknagel,	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President.
Gabriel Mead, Vice-President.
Samuel A. Patterson, Secretary.

October 15, 1856.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of ALDEN S. CROWELL, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
ALDEN S. CROWELL, SAMUEL W. BURTIS, EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, } Commissioners.

NOTICE.—THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed their office to the Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY STYLISH AND BEAUTIFUL PAIR of carriage horses, five and six years old, dark bay, approaching to black, long tails, fast travelers, and with every recommendation of excellent qualities, for sale by a gentleman going to Europe. Also, an elegant barouche and double harness, nearly new. They are to be seen at St. Nicholas Stables, Mercer-st., rear of St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE CALECHE, WITH glass front, made by LAWRENCE. Can be used in Summer or Winter. Also a set of double harness in good order. Apply at ELDERD'S livery stable, Nos. 4 and 6 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPENDID BLACK horses. The only reason for selling is that one of them runs away every chance he gets. Price low. For further particulars inquire at No. 46 Marion-st., of WILLIAM S. ROBERT, or MORRIS DECAMP, No. 146 Spring-st.

HORSE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A Piano. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—AT the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

A new edition of the popular medical work HUMAN FRAILTIES, ... This ... describes the causes and ... of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the dreadful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of ... and ... by the ... newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.
This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.— None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.
Special ... having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, ... [illegible] ... free of carriage.
Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU—JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!—It cures diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, obstructions, female complaints, chronic gonorrhœa, strictures, gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all improper discharges from the bladder, kidneys or sexual organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human family to untimely graves, can be cured by the use of this INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. Beware of quack nostrums and quack doctors. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry, with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME—celebrated physicians and distinguished clergymen. See Professor Dewee's valuable work on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard works of Medicine. It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates to convince the most skeptical will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia. To be had of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 76 Barclay, and No. 222 Greenwich-st., New-York, and of druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Dr. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the sexual system. Returning to this City in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. From 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 9 daily. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON ... long series of years, confined his attention ... of a certain class, in which he has treated ... than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has been concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his ... rooms and residence, No. ... Walker-st., a few doors ... Broadway. ... WATSON, M. D., formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. HUNTER ... when the ... of other ... remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed; it is a villainous humbug.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 278 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., Physician and Ophthalmic Surgeon, continues the practice of his profession at his office, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.
Dr. ELLIOTT will resume his lectures "On the Theory and Practice of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including the Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human Eye," on Tuesday, Nov. 18.

... spiritual, antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE— 30th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertiser remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 38 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, National Democrat, &c.*

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Offices, No. 246 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 389 Post-Office.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to *the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight,* apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk. *Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.* Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., *for Dunkirk.* Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD— WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. ... [illegible] ... Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:05 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare, 30 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's-place.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-IRON SCREW-JOINTED PIPES, FOR WATER, STEAM OR GAS—CHEAPER THAN WROUGHT IRON OR LEAD, AND MORE DURABLE Of 1½ and 2 inches diameter.
CERTIFICATE OF THOS. DAVISON, ESQ., ENGINEER.
Office of the Novelty Iron Works, New-York, Aug. 5, 1856.
To the Warner Foundry Machine Company of Hunter's Point, L. I.
GENTLEMEN: I have tested with hydraulic pressure the Cast-iron Screw-jointed Pipes manufactured at your Foundry. They stood a pressure of 1,800, 2,100, and 2,150 pounds per square inch. This is very much more pressure than will be required for ordinary steam-heating or steam connections, or for any purposes where water-pipes are used.
I would also say, that for conveying water or gas under ground, Cast-iron Pipes are preferable to Wrought, as they are not so liable to corrode in the same period of use.
Yours respectfully, THOS. DAVISON.
For sale at the Warner Foundry Co.'s Warehouse, No. 245 Water-st., New-York, by CHAS. J. SHEPARD.

WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

NOTICE.—NOW THE ELECTION IS OVER and everybody satisfied, the next and most important object before the people is VAN'S PATENT COMBINED COOKING STOVE, the greatest invention of the age for economy, durability and simplicity. Call and see them in operation at No. 297 Broadway. Agents wanted to sell patent rights.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERTICAL tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 28 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 6-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. York.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS.— All sizes, suitable for machinery, ships and buildings, are kept on hand, and made by R. S. PLACE, Shipsmith, No. 253 South-st. and No. 459 Water-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. ...; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—*Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60.* The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston........Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York..........Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston........Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York. Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston..........Wednesday, Dec. 10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The Steamship ADRIATIC, JAS. WEST commander, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 22.
The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK..Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..Saturday, 13th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
First Cabin...$130
Second Cabin...75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA," FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M., precisely.
A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, at 12 and 1 o'clock, to convey the passengers to the Asia. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons,) will sail from foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, Including Isthmus Transit.		TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	75	Steerage	35

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 12.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the special partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of MELVIN & KNAPP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.
AUSTIN MELVIN, WM. K. KNAPP, SHEPHERD KNAPP, } General Partners.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Special Partner.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the business of the late firm in his own name, at No. 76 Gold-st.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1856. AUSTIN MELVIN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.— The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GENIN & LOCKWOOD, is this day dissolved. SIDNEY C. GENIN retires from business.
SIDNEY C. GENIN,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
ALFRED LOCKWOOD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the business of Stock and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of LOCKWOOD & CO.
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
ALFRED LOCKWOOD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ODELL & FARNUM have this day associated with themselves JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., and will continue the business of buying, selling and negotiating mercantile paper and bills of exchange at No. 3 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, under the firm of BRUCE, ODELL & FARNUM.
J. M. BRUCE, Jr.,
W. A. ODELL,
Oct. 1, 1856. D. M. FARNUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the commission stock business, under the firm of VOORHEES & KIRKLAND, at No. 2 Exchange-place.
WM. D. VOORHEES,
EDWARD KIRKLAND.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.— A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 376 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.
MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JOSEPH RUDD against ROBERT THOMPSON, Jr., and MARY his wife, John ..., ..., William Wordsworth, Bartholomew ..., Thomas H. Faile, ..., ...art, David G. Cartwright, ... Harrison, Robert ..., Charles ..., John ..., ... defendants, ROBERT THOMPSON, Jr., and MARY his wife, William Wordsworth and William ... You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 347 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. ..., 1856. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Attorney for Plff.,
No. 347 Broadway, City of New-York.
Take notice that the complaint in the above entitled action, was on the 22d day of Sept. instant, duly filed with the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall, City of New-York. And further take notice, that the defendant, the wife of the defendant Robert Thompson, Jr., is sued by the name of Mary, the plaintiff being ignorant of her true Christian name.—New-York, Oct. ..., 1856.
JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,
o17-law6wF* No. 347 Broadway, City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ANDREW WATROUS, Plaintiff, against JEAN P. MOLIERE, PIERRE J. LACHAISE, ETIENNE PERISSE, JAMES PRENTISS, CHARLES DREVETT, ANTONIO PELLETIER and HENRY DE VEUVE, defendants. Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.) To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 10 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the tenth day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 15, 1856.
BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 6th day of November, 1856.
n7-law6wF* B. & B., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE PHILADELPHIA GUANO COMPANY against JOHN E. GOWEN and FRANKLIN COPELAND.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 1 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars, with interest from the 16th day of August, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 7, 1856.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, & GRISWOLD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Hanover-st.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk above specified on the 9th of October, 1856. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, & GRISWOLD,
o10-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SEBASTIAN ALBUS against MATHIEW DIDIER and ANN DIDIER, his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 19th day of April, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.— Dated New-York, April 19, 1856.
DEAN & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o24-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 119 Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856.
OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENTS BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 218 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1856.
HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator,
MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.
o10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. 270 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of ... next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.
MARY CLINTON, Administratrix.
MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.
BARTOLOME BLANCO, SALVADOR CHAPPELL, } Executors.
W o8-law6m

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office Light-House Board, Nov. 1, 1856.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 15th of November, for supplying the Light-House establishment with the following lots or quantities of oil, to be delivered alongside of the Government supply-vessels at Boston, New-York City, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, Massachusetts, at the option of the contractor, to be determined on at the time of accepting the bid, in tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in prime order, on or before the following dates, respectively, and also at the point named (Oswego, N. Y.) for lot No. 4, viz:
Lot No. 1. 30,000 (thirty thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, on the 1st day of April, 1857.
Lot No. 2. 30,000 (thirty thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, on the 1st day of June, 1857.
Lot No. 3. 30,000 (thirty thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, on the 1st day of August, 1857.
FOR THE LAKES.
Lot No. 4. 5,000 (five thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, at Oswego, New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1857, or immediately after the opening of the Erie Canal.
The oil comprised in lot No. 4, to be delivered at Oswego, for the lights on the lakes, must be in small iron-bound casks, in prime order, free from leakage, containing from thirty to fifty gallons each, and free from all expense to the United States; all the costs of transportation, damage, and leakage being at the charge and risk of the contractor, and all tests and inspections to be made prior to the transportation of the oil from the contractor's warehouse, or other place of deposit.
The several lots of oil required to be delivered alongside of the supply-vessels shall be so delivered when the said vessels shall be in readiness to receive the same; and in case the supply-vessels shall not be ready to receive the oil on the days hereinbefore specified for its delivery, then the contracting party will be at liberty to deliver it to an authorized agent of the Light-House establishment at the point of delivery, and shall be entitled to payment therefor within fifteen days from such delivery.
All the oil contracted for under the foregoing proposals to be submitted to the usual tests of specific gravity, by burning, and such other means as may be thought proper by the person or persons to whom ... [illegible] ...
All bids must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Oil for Light-Houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed to the Secretary of the Light-House Board, Washington, D. C.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under the foregoing proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of each contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
The Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, though it may be the lowest, from other considerations than its amount.
By order of the Light-House Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 38 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the prices heretofore advertised, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:
Lump... [illegible]
Steamboat.. [illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces.......... [illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates............... [illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c........ [illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c......................... [illegible]
Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and ... red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., cor. ...-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GIVE YOUR ATTENTION.—Read this. All cast-off clothing, second-hand furniture, and all kinds of housewares bought, and highest prices given, in cash. Call at, or address by note, HARRIS, No. 136 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Wood and Libby Battle in the Twenty-second Ward.

An examination was commenced yesterday before Recorder Smith at his private office, of the parties charged with being engaged in the row on the evening of the 27th of last month, when the Libbyites tried to raise a banner and the Woodites wouldn't let them, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

The following is the affidavit upon which the arrest of parties charged to be implicated was made:

City and County of New-York, ss.:

George D. Davis, of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the proprietor of the public-house, known as the Columbia House, situated at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway; that a public meeting was held at said house on Monday evening the 27th of October, of the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward to ratify the name of James S. Libby and other Democratic nominees, and to raise a banner at the time appointed for said meeting; a large number of citizens finally assembled, and when some sixteen friends of Mr. Libby arrived with music and entered the bar-room, they were followed by a crowd among whom deponent recognized John O'Toole, Hugh O'Rourke, who is an officer of the Twenty-second Ward; another officer named John Conckley and Patrick Maguire, also an officer, (who was the only one that had on his Police uniform;) John Carman, Michael Carman, and several others to the number of twenty-nine; after entering the room John O'Toole called out "Boys, let us have a Fernando Wood and A. D. Russell drink" and at that moment a stone was thrown from the outside to the second story window, which deponent believes was a signal for the "Wood" men to leave, for they instantly left the bar-room and most of them ran over to the corner where the stones were piled and commenced a regular bombardment on the house, breaking all the sashes, glass shutters, blinds and doors, decanters and tumblers. Deponent and his son were compelled to fly for their lives. Deponent requested Officers Conckley and O'Rourke to arrest some of the rioters. O'Rourke replied that he had no star, and Conckley left and went down the Eighth-avenue without attempting to quell the disturbance or arrest any of the parties. John O'Toole, who is in the office of N. Selah, went outside to the voters and cried, "Go it, boys, give it to them—give them h—l, they deserve it." Deponent says that the following persons were actively engaged in the riot, and aiding, assisting and encouraging the rioters to destroy deponent's property: John O'Toole, John Quinn, Henry Roster, Patrick Fox, John Cannon, Michael Cannon, Peter Masterson, John Masterson, Wm. Masterson, Patrick Crowe, James Fox, Patrick Corey, Wm. Corey, Robert Stay, Hugh O'Rourke, Wm. Conckley, Pat Maguire, Pat Kearney, Pat Keese, Michael Cowley, Pat Green, Michael Green, who deponent prays may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

GEORGE L. DAVIS.

Sworn before me this Nov. 1, 1856.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

All the parties named in the affidavit were present before the Recorder, Mr. Charles C. Spencer, being employed as counsel.

Mr. Davis was cross-examined at length by Mr. Spencer, but nothing was elicited of importance additional to his sworn statement. The Recorder held O'Toole to bail in the sum of $1,000, and permitted the rest to depart on their parol of honor (?) to attend before him on Saturday at 9 o'clock A. M., to which time a full examination in the case was postponed.

Accident on the New-Haven Railroad—Narrow Escape.

The Railroad train that left Bridgeport at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, met with an accident when near Yorkville. A large stone which got placed by some means or other near one of the tracks, struck the wheels of one of the passenger cars, breaking the axletree and throwing the car upon its side. The engine (which, with the forward cars, had passed the stone in safety) was immediately stopped. The greatest consternation reigned, but, after a thorough examination, it was found that not any person was seriously injured, although quite a number in the overturned car were slightly bruised.

The passengers in the car directly forward of the overturned car were thrown from their seats, but not any of them were injured.

The disabled car was soon removed, and the train then proceeded on its way to the city.

The American Institute.

The managers of the American Institute held their ordinary monthly meeting last evening at their rooms in Broadway. A report was submitted from the Board of Managers through their agent, W. B. Leonard, Esq., setting forth the financial results of the late Exhibition at the Crystal Palace and the Cattle Show at Hamilton Square. Amount received and deposited, $21,610 50. Amount of bills paid up to this date, $10,462 78. The estimated expenses not yet liquidated are set down as $12,148 72, leaving a balance of $5,000. After the usual routine of business, the meeting adjourned. The premium committee will have their awards completed and ready for publication early next week.

Removal of U. S. District Attorney's Office.

The U. S. District Attorney removed his office yesterday from College-place to Whitlock's building, opposite the Times Office. We congratulate him on getting into a good neighborhood. The U. S. Marshal's and U. S. Commissioner's offices still remain at the old quarters. The room formerly occupied by the District Attorney is to be used by the Grand Jury for their sessions.

☞ Let the defeated cultivate the acquaintance of their wives and children. By turning to the big Bible they will find the names of their neglected little ones, and if they will study out the receipts signed by milliners, dress-makers, dry goods salesmen and others, they will have no difficulty in making out, in the midst of the whalebone, crinoline, furs and feathers, the wife they once so fondly cherished. It is a great thing to be up in politics—a blessed thing to be sound on national issues. But when the battle is over, it is delightful to go home to one's family and renew the associations that were powerful before the clubs were organized, and the cabins and ranches built. If the women and the babies had the appointment of Thanksgiving, to-morrow would be the day.

☞ The *Courier and Enquirer* is "willing to attribute our assertion that the election passed off with unusual quiet to a pardonable jealousy for the fair fame of the City." There was no "pardonable jealousy" about it. We simply stated a patent fact. There was not a Ward in the City that our reporters were not cruising in at frequent intervals, from daylight until near midnight, and their reports, when compared with those of the past years, show that the quiet was unusual. If we remember distinctly we had the same Mayor presiding over us last year as this, which single fact is reply enough to the generous insinuation that we were making "a bold but ineffectual attempt to shield the Mayor from a just and widely felt indignation."

☞ When will the trouble be settled between the Board of Education and the Comptroller? The Board have made a requisition upon the Comptroller for $[illegible] 36. Mr. Flagg replies that the Board owe $125,000, advanced to it in 1855. He declines paying anything but the $125,000 balance. The Board claims that the $125,000 was a special appropriation, made to supply deficiencies, not an advance for their current account for the year. If the Comptroller is sustained, the Board is bankrupt, and the Schools crippled.

☞ William Wilson, the Alderman elect from the First Ward, was arrested on Wednesday night on complaint of Felix Duffy, who alleges that he was beaten by Wilson and others at the polls of the First Ward on Tuesday, and that they (his assailants) intended to take his life.

The Alderman elect was brought before the Recorder, who held him to bail in $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

Dead.—George Kennett, a well-known sporting man, died on Sunday last, at his residence, in Twenty-sixth street, near Fourth-avenue, and was buried on Tuesday, in Greenwood. His age was 61 years. He was born in England, but resided in this country for many years. He stood high as a "sporting" man, and was the winner of several well-contested prize-fights.

☞ The Buck and Breck Third Ward Club recovered sufficiently from the stunning effects of the glorious victories of Fremont all around them, to hold a little meeting last evening at headquarters. They got up quite a little enthusiasm before the evening was spent.

☞ E. M. is off on the banks of the Cuyahoga hunting up a machine for producing intense cold by artificial means, as if coal were not scarce enough and furs dear enough already.

☞ Judge Capron issued warrants, yesterday, for the arrest of several parties, charged with disturbing the peace on election day.

[Advertisement.]

How to Rise in the World.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves."

Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the modes [illegible] of rising in the world.

Hon. Horace Mann says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology.

Practical instructions, with written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS
at
EVANS'
extensive
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
between Gold and Cliff.

Fine Black Cloth Raglans and Surtouts	$10
Petersham Sacks	$4 to $12
Ribbed Beaver Surtouts	$10
Lion Skin Raglans	$8
Super Beaver Overcoats	$15
Splendid Pilot Overcoats	$10

[Advertisement.]

585 C. D. FREDRICKS, 585
late
GURNEY & FREDRICKS,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
AMBROTYPES.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge of the pictures made at this establishment.

Operating and reception rooms on the first floor.

[Advertisement.]

GLYCERINE SOAP!!!
ADMIRABLE FOR THE TOILET!!

Glycerine Soap!! and Glycerine Jelly!! the only articles to render the skin really soft and fair.

Glycerine Jelly and Glycerine Soap, for preventing chapped hands and lips and roughness of the skin.

Geo. E. Inges & Co.,
Pharmaceutists, No. 399 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This evening, Mr. G. L. Fox, the efficient stage manager, and favorite comedian and pantomimist of this establishment, takes his benefit, the mere announcement of which is certain to overflow the house. The festivities of the evening will commence with the comedy of the "Valet de Sham;" then a dance by Miss Louisa Wells; then another comedietta, called "Old and Young," in which Little Cordelia Howard and her parents will appear. This is to be followed by a dance by Miss Adelaide Price, after which, the pantomime of the "Schoolmaster," and the performance terminating with the grand Irish drama of "O'Neal the Great," Mr. Fox appearing in the whole four pieces.

[Advertisement.]

To Mothers.—Ladies in the nursery will find the Kalliston, or Orient Water, prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants. A few drops is sufficient for a bowl of water. Its cooling and refreshing properties render it very grateful and desirable. It allays all tendency to inflammation, is perfectly harmless, and imparts to the skin a clear and healthy appearance.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Gas Works.—Generating Gas from resin and saw-dust, resin oil, coal, cotton-seed, castor beans, &c., affording the cheapest light known. For apparatus or patent right apply to the offices of the Company with Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Albany, and No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment, the Grand External Remedy. Rubbed on the skin it will penetrate the pores, thus reaching the seat of the most dangerous inward complaints hitherto impregnable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Superb Cabinet Photographs of Wheatland and the residence of Hon. James Buchanan, are on exhibition, and for sale, at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KID GLOVES.
The best quality imported,
at James', No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk County.

Riverhead town gave for Fremont, 295; Fillmore, 117; Buchanan, 122. For King, 283; Brooks, 119; Parker, 124.

Easthampton gave for Fremont, 180; for Fillmore, 69; for Buchanan, 111. For King, 176; Brooks, 70; Parker, 112.

Southampton gives Fremont, 278; Fillmore, 442; Buchanan, 248; King, 274; Brooks, 448; Parker, 238.

Shelter Island gives Fremont 34; Fillmore, 11; Buchanan, 18.

Southold gives Fremont 501; Fillmore, 221; Buchanan, 264. For King 492; Brooks, 221; Parker, 267.

Brookhaven, in three districts (Patchogue, Port Jefferson and Moriches) gives Fremont 377; Fillmore, 448; Buchanan, 377.

Smithtown (incomplete) gives Fremont, 64; Fillmore, 104; Buchanan, 107. For King, 65; Brooks, 100; Parker, 109.

Huntington gives Fremont 455; Fillmore, 322; Buchanan, 510. For King, 455; Brooks, 290; Parker, 540.

Rose's majority, K. N., to Assembly, (1st District.) is about 130. In the 2d District Thompson is elected.

A majority for Fremont of some 300 is pretty good for old Suffolk.

☞ We met a man yesterday who thought that the millenium had come. He had been grumbling at the Gas Company for two years back because it required a deposit before it would give him gas. The Company was using his money for speculating purposes—swindling him, and all that. Having no longer occasion to burn gas, he called at the office yesterday to square up, and found, to his surprise, tendered to him not only the whole of his original deposit, but interest on it up to the day. It should be remembered that the Gas Company does pay interest upon the required deposits, and that no deposits are required from consumers who live in their own houses.

☞ Rev. Wm. A. Maybin, has removed from Huntington, L. I., to Williamsburg, L. I., having accepted the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Williamsburg.

Rev. Robert W. Harris, D. D., of White Plains, has accepted a unanimous call to the Rectorship of St. George's Church, Astoria.

Escape and Rearrest of a Convict from Kings County Jail.

Wm. H. Hazzard, convicted in the United States District Court of this city, in June last, of mayhem, committed upon Captain Ray, of the bark *Oceana*, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Kings County Jail, escaped from jail on Wednesday last, was rearrested yesterday in Jersey City. He was walking very quietly through a back street in Jersey City, when he was met by Captain Ray, who immediately had him rearrested, and consigned to the care of the Chief of Police of that city. He will be taken back to his old quarters to-day.

☞ Stuarts' Band gave a fine serenade last night to Mr. J. B. Wass, whose efficient services as Grand Marshal of the Rocky Mountaineers have done so much during the late campaign to keep the boys' spirits up and sustain its frequent "missionary expeditions."

STATEN ISLAND.

☞ We learn that Mr. Austin Fountain, a well-known citizen of Staten Island, was drowned on Wednesday night in crossing the Kills from the Jersey shore to Port Richmond in a small boat. He was in company at the time with Mr. O'Hare of the New-Brighton Livery Stable, when the boat filled from a leak in the side and upset. Mr. Fountain attempted to swim ashore, but was drowned before reaching it. Mr. O'Hare clung to the boat, and was rescued by giving the alarm to some men on the shore. Mr. Fountain leaves a large family.

Additional Particulars of the Election Riots in Baltimore—List of the Killed and Wounded.

From the American, Nov. 6.

We endeavored yesterday to gather additional particulars of the riots yesterday, and have heard of the following wounded, not mentioned on Tuesday, who were shot in the Belair market riot:

Patrick Green, shot in the right leg below the knee, not seriously.

John Parkhill, residing in Asquith-street, near Fayette, shot in the breast, thought to be seriously wounded.

Robert Parkhill, a brother of the above, received a ball in the left arm, not dangerous.

James Hooper, boy, living in Gay-street, shot in the leg, not seriously injured.

James Dryden, residing in Canal-street, shot in the back while retreating down Orleans-street, not serious.

David Huxford, shot in both arms, and badly wounded.

Charles Chenowith, living in Gay-street, shot in the leg; not much hurt.

James Mueden, shot in the leg above the knee; painfully wounded.

John Parker, shot in the head—killed.

Washington Tate, residing in Caroline-street, near Jay, received two balls in the breast, breaking the ribs and penetrating the lungs—supposed to be mortally wounded.

S. R. Whitelock, residing in Fayette-street, near Exeter-street, shot in the side and dangerously wounded.

A man named Fell, living in Greenmount-avenue, received a ball in the head. He is dangerously wounded.

Mr. Wyatt, living at No. 170 Lombard-street, was shot in the neck, the ball passing down into the shoulder. His wound is dangerous.

Police Officer James Bishop received a ball in the knee, which produced a painful wound.

Charles Colgate was shot in the leg, but the injury was trifling.

Barney Culley was shot in the arm and back, and is said to be dangerously injured.

Thomas Lamb, known as Lame Tommy, was shot in the leg; not seriously.

The following additional were wounded at the Second Ward riot:

James McCurdy, special police officer, received a ball in the instep, causing a dangerous but not serious wound.

Jacob Klumerger, shot in the body by the premature discharge of his own pistol.

James Harvey, shot in the back, not seriously.

In the Fourth Ward, a young man named William Hinton, living in High-street near Fayette, was shot in the forehead with a musket ball; supposed to be mortally wounded.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain:

KILLED.

Albert B. Clark,	Washington Dalty,
John Parker,	James Woods.

WOUNDED.

Richard Pryor, fatally,	William McCafferty,
William Bright,	Jacob McCurdy,
Thomas Divins,	Charles Enser,
Edward Elliott,	James Klumeyer,
Officer Hand,	James Harvey,
John Anderson,	William Herbert,
Jas. William Hinton,	Philip Dagner,
Bridget McCadden,	Charles Smith,
German woman,	John Kinsey,
Hack Quinn,	Henry Shulter,
Mrs. Mount,	John Metier,
James Wilson,	John Ryan,
German, unknown,	—— Wills,
German, unknown,	William Williams,
James Wilson, boy,	Samuel Smith,
Martin Haley,	Hyde Mitchell,
Daniel White,	John Holbrook,
Man unknown,	Joseph Brown,
German, unknown,	Thomas Bartlett, fatally,
St. Jackson, dangerously,	James Norris, boy,
Boy, unknown, fatally,	Thomas Murray,
—— Hitzelberger, fatally,	Officer Stephens,
John Haupt,	Nicholas Gill,
Callender Patterson, fat'ly,	Sam'l Miskinnis, fatally,
Columbus Johnson,	Thomas Lamb,
Simon Haupt, fatally,	George Benjamin,
Samuel Benjamin, fatally,	Peter Havilan, fatally,
John C. Owings,	—— Stansbury,
Thos. McDonald, fatally,	—— Jones, fatally,
Owen McDonald,	William Chambers,
Wm. Sproule, boy, fatally,	James George,
John Mayor, fatally,	Daniel Root,
Basil Root,	Charles Bowers,
Patrick Green,	John Parkhill,
Robert Parkhill,	James Hooper, boy,
James Dryden,	David Huxford,
Charles Chenowith,	James Mondon,
Washington Tate, fatally,	S. R. Whitelock,
—— Fell, dangerously,	Thos. Burgess,
James Bishop,	C. Colgate,
Barney Culley.	—— Wyatt.

A colored man named Henry Washington, residing on [illegible], was in the Belair Market when the fight began in that neighborhood, which so frightened him that he [illegible]. Coroner [illegible] summoned a jury of inquest, who returned a verdict of death from disease of the heart, produced by fright.

Richard Gittings, a young man who was arrested and taken to the Middle district watch-house and subsequently discharged, was shot through the hand while going up Saratoga-street to Gay. He was not seriously wounded.

The neighborhood of the corner of Asquith and Orleans-streets bears the marks of the riot. Several balls passed through the windows of the house of Dr. Bradford, and a tree-box in front contains sixteen large and small balls.

There were many others slightly wounded, than those above named, whose names cannot be found out, and there is a number of those in the list who cannot possibly survive more than a few days.

Richard Pryor, who was shot at the Sixth Ward polls by Charles Hannigan, is said to be in a dying condition this morning. The ball entered his abdomen.

James Woods, a boy about seven years of age, who received a rifle ball in his chest, died yesterday from the effects of his wound. He was wounded in the riot between the Seventh and Eighth Wards.

Battle Between Two Mexican War Steamers.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

It will be remembered that we published, a few days ago, an account of the Mexican war steamer *Democrat* being run off from Vera Cruz by her crew; her subsequently appearing at the port of Coatzacoalcos and forcibly carrying off the Collector at that place, together with the customs specie in his hands; and the departure of the other Mexican war steamer *Guerrero*, from Vera Cruz, in search of the mutineers and their vessel.

A passenger on the schooner *Joven Maria*, which vessel arrived here on Wednesday from Tampico, *via* Campeachy, with specie, relates that when they arrived at the latter port the *Democrat* was there waiting the return of a boat that had been sent ashore with the Coatzacoalcos Collector. On the departure of the *Joven Maria*, from Campeachy, the steamer *Democrat* started to sea, apparently in pursuit of the schooner; but not far out the latter met the *Guerrero*, still in search of the *Democrat*. They encountered, and as the schooner sped on her way from the scene, her crew could distinctly perceive the two vessels engaged in deadly conflict—seeing the flashing of the guns and hearing their report.

The next arrival from Campeachy or Vera Cruz will doubtless bring us news of the issue of the fight between the mutineers and their former comrades.

The *Democrat*, while at Coatzacoalcos, fired into and sunk a Mexican war steamer, name unknown, formerly the American steamer *Ben Franklin*.

Fatal Shooting Case in Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening Isaac C. Sherlock, a clerk in the employ of Walmer & Clodgere, dry goods store, Market-street, shot William Clodgere, one of his employers, at the junction of Seventh and Chesnut streets. Three balls took effect, and the wounds were mortal. The cause is reported to be an improper connection between the employer and the wife of the clerk. The latter gave himself into custody.

MARRIED

Aaron—Levy.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr. A. J. Aaron, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss Henrietta Levy, of this City.

☞ Baltimore *Clipper* and *Sun* please copy.

Peabody—Bloodgood.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Dr. Crocker, of St. John's Church, Providence, Francis Peabody, Jr., of Salem, Mass., to Helen, daughter of Nathaniel Bloodgood.

Durbee—McCallum.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, by Rev. John Lillie, D. D., Mr. Alpheus D. Durbee to Miss Christina C. McCallum, both of Tubby Hook, N. J.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

Riggs—Gaylord.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the Reformed Dutch Church, University-place, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, O. P. Riggs, of this City, and Miss Margarette J. Gaylord, of Wolcottville, Conn.

Wilkinson—Stewart.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Charles S. Hageman, of Poughkeepsie, Mr. Charles S. Wilkinson, of Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Eliza J. Stewart, of the City of New-York.

☞ Ohio and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Ruthven—Newcomb.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, James A. Ruthven to Jenny Amanda, daughter of Hon. O. Newcomb.

Compton—Durbrow.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. James Brown, of Scotch Plains, Halsted C. Compton to Emma, daughter of Joseph Durbrow, Esq.

DIED.

Delano.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, suddenly, Charles Mortimer Delano, youngest son of Thomas Delano, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of his father, also of his brothers James M. and Thomas E., and of his uncle Alfred A. Sebring, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 69 Horatio-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Gaines.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, Julia Whitney, youngest daughter of Mrs. General Gaines.

Furney.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, John Furney, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son Robert and his sons-in-law, Rev. Thomas Cook and A. W. O. Spooner, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Mitchell.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., Ann Mitchell, wife of Samuel Mitchell and daughter of the late John and Hannah Lear.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of Thomas Lear, at No. 210 South 6th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 6.

$20,000	Tn. St. 6s, '90.s60	91¼
10,000	do.	91¼
20,000	Virginia 6s...s4m	91½
1,000	do.	91¼
10,000	Mis. St. 6s...s4m	87½
5,000	do.	89¾
1,000	City 6s, '90	97½
17	Bank of Commerce	104
20	Bk. of N. America	105
10	Corn Exchange Bk.	104
24	Park Bank	98½
150	Canton Co.	21¾
200	D. & H. C'l Co s60	121
10	do....b10	121¼
200	Penn. Coal Co....s3	92½
300	do....b60	93¾
10	do.	93
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	17½
400	do.	17¾
300	do.	17¾
100	do....b60	18
500	do....b60	18¼
100	do....b30	18
400	Clev. & Toledo Rd.	70¼
300	do....s30	70
300	do....b60	71
550	do.	70
100	do....b60	70¼
950	do.	69¾
300	do....s60	69¼
400	do....b3	69¾
600	do....b60	70
400	Ill. Cen. Rd....b30	116
100	do.	115¾
100	do....b60	116¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R'd. Sat.	84½
800	do.	85
200	do....b15	85
1000	do....s60	85
350	do....s90	85
800	do.	85½
500	do....b60	86¼
100	do....b30	86
700	do....b30	86¼
100	do....b8	85½
150	do....s3	85¼
200	do.	85¾
100	do....s10	85¾
300	do....b10	85¾
100	do....b10	86
100	do....b60	86¼
100	do....s10	85
100	do.	85¼
500	Mich. Cen. RR....s90	93½
200	do....b30	95
260	do....s90	94
7	do.	95
755	do.	94¼
200	do....b30	94½
400	do.	94¼
10	Gal. & Chic. R.	109¾
20	do.	109⅞
200	do.	110

400	Erie Railroad....s60	61¾
115	do....b60	62¼
200	do....s60	61½
200	do....b60	62
600	do....s60	61¾
2000	do.	61½
600	do....s10	61½
350	do....s10	61¾
300	do.	61½
400	do....s10	61½
500	do....b60	61¾
700	do....s60	61
300	do....s30	61
800	do....b60	61¾
200	do....b30	61¾
200	do....b60	61½
300	do....b30	61½
500	do....b30	61½
300	do....b60	61½
500	do....s10	61
300	do....c	61
55	Panama Railroad	90
200	do....b60	91
500	do....b60	90¼
15	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	109
3850	Reading R. R.	77¾
200	do....b60	78
300	do....b30	78
200	do....s10	77½
500	do....b10	77¾
1000	do....b30	78¼
700	do....b60	78½
600	do....s60	77½
700	do.	77¾
300	do....b60	78¾
400	do....b60	78¼
200	do....s30	77¾
200	do....s30	77½
100	do....s10	77¾
300	do....s10	77½
500	do....s60	77¼
100	do....s60	77½
200	do....s3	77¾
625	Mic. S. & N. Ia. RR b30	88
300	do....s30	87
100	do....s60	87
300	do....s90	86¼
500	do....b30	87¼
250	do.	87
200	do....b3	87
100	do....b10	87
50	do....s10	87¼
100	do....b60	87¾
200	do.	86¾
50	do....b15	87
50	do....b10	86¾
50	do....c	86¾
525	Cleve & Pitts. R. b60	56½
500	do....b60	56¾
1800	do.	55½
20	Harlem R. Prefer'd	49
15	Sixth-avenue R.	88

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$10,000 Mil. & Hor. R. R. Co. 8 ₩ cent. m. b's In. ad.	75
$8,990 Sacramento City 10 ₩ cent. bonds, in. ad.	64
$7,000 L. Erie, Wabash & St. Louis R. R., int. ad.	68½
$1,000 Lackawanna R. R. 7 ₩ cent. bond, int. ad	68⅞
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	96¼
9 shares Sixth-avenue R. R.	88
20 shares Union India Rubber Co.	70
125 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co.	70
30 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.	138
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	112¼
3 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	97¼
4 shares Market Bank	107¾
20 shares Artisans' Bank	91½
5 shares Artisans' Bank	91¼
75 shares Tradesmen's Bank	129¼
100 shares Grocers' Bank	104
10 shares Park Bank	99

EXECUTORS' SALE.

20 shares Corn Ex. Fire Ins. Co.	100
10 shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.	120¼
25 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	121
10 shares Irving Bank	103¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ill. Cent. R. bs.	89¾
4,000	do.	89¾
50	Canton Co.	21¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	17¾
100	do....b60	18
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R....b3	85
100	do....b60	85½
200	do.	84¾
100	do.	84¾
150	do....b3	84¾
300	do....b10	84¾
25	Ill. Cent. R. R.	115¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R....b60	70
300	do....s60	69¼
650	do....b3	69¾
100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. s30	92½
221	La Crosse & Mil. R.	30

100	Erie Railroad....s3	60½
200	do.	60¾
200	do....s10	60¾
300	do....b3	60¾
750	do....b30	61
200	do....b60	61¾
200	do.	60¾
500	do.	60¾
100	Reading R. R.	77¾
400	do....s60	77¼
200	do.	77¾
400	do.	77¾
500	do.	77¾
50	Mich. Cent. R. R.	94¼
100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	86¾
100	do....b30	86¾

Thursday, Nov. 6—P. M.

This has been the most remarkable day of the season on the Stock Exchange for the magnitude of the transactions, and has had few parallels of late in speculative excitement. The sales registered on the Board list, as printed, amount to 50,500 shares, to which 6,000 or 8,000 shares might be added in the way of Street sales between and after the sessions of the Brokers. The *Bulls* had the market pretty much their own way, realizing largely an amount of 2 ₩ cent. on the prices of Wednesday, *and full five per cent.* on the lowest sales of Monday. The orders to buy, and the disposition among the members of the Board to operate, were well distributed, and the whole Railroad share list shows an unaccustomed degree of healthy activity. The sales of Reading reach 12,500 shares. The old President, Mr. John Tucker, has retired from his post to take charge of another Coal interest, we believe; and Mr. R. D. Cullen, the late Vice-President, is elected his successor. Mr. C. is an able man for the place, in several essentials, and having the confidence of the Stockholders, both in Europe and at home, he will, no doubt, soon make himself as useful to the Coal trade as he is already acceptable to the Company. The retirement of Mr. Tucker, however, is much regretted in Philadelphia. The following brief summary of prices will show the course of the general market to-day. The closing, though less strong in the rates paid than on the top wave of the excitement in the forenoon, was quite firm in tone, and the disposition to operate for a rise continued eager through the afternoon:

	Monday.	Wednesday.	To-day.	Closing Sales.
New-York and Erie	56¾	59¾	61½	60⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	64	68½	70	69¾
Southern Michigan	80½	85	87	86½
Chicago and Rock Island	87½	91	93	92½
Philadelphia and Reading	72½	75	77¼	77¾
New-York Central	81	83¼	85½	84¾
Illinois Central Bonds	87¾	88½	89¾	89¾
Michigan Central	91	93½	94½	94¼

The foreign news was very favorably construed in the Street, and, besides helping the Stock Exchange, had its influence partially on the Money Market. The sales, in a single day, at Liverpool, of 130,000 bales of Cotton denote a strong confidence at home in the future of the English trade; and, coupled with the rise in the Funds, it is pretty conclusive evidence that nothing like serious financial embarrassment is thought of among the great banking and manufacturing people in England, with whom our commercial intercourse is most active. The effect here is hardly perceptible in a single day, particularly as the mails of the *Canada* are yet behind. Money was, if anything, something easier, but nothing very decided. The comparative tightness keeps demand for sterling down, and scarcely anything has been done yet for Saturday. The best bills are offered 109@109⅛, and the prominent buyers look forward to a further decline next week—the Cotton movement at the South being heavy. The engagements of Gold for the *Atlantic* are not yet made, but will be but moderate. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $342,085, against $93,895 received, reducing the balance to $13,025,545.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO ROAD—OCTOBER.

	October, 1856.	October, 1855.
Passenger traffic	$89,902	$81,553
Freight traffic	30,058	15,732
Total	$119,960	$97,285

The increase is 25 per cent., and would have been 37 or 40 per cent. over last year, but for the break of connection with the New-York and Erie, by the strike of the engineers on the latter, early in the month. The St. Louis connection *via* the Wabash Valley, will be through in a few days, adding largely to the November and December traffic.

We understand that Mr. Horace White, banker, of Syracuse, is paying off the first-mortgage Bonds of the Syracuse and Binghamton Road, under the recent foreclosure.

A telegraphic dispatch, received to-day from Buffalo, reports the failure of a large fancy Dry Goods concern in that city. Liabilities, $250,000, with large assets, though much spread out.

The earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co. for October were $85,678 75; Watertown Division $15,000 00; Together $100,678 75.

Railroad Co. for October were	$85,678 75
Watertown Division	$15,000 00
Together	$100,678 75

Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

From the New-York Tribune.

We annex a communication from Mr. Brodhead, the Engineer of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, to the President, giving a highly encouraging statement of the condition and prospects of that road. It is well worthy the attention of those interested.

Superintendent's and Engineer's Office, Milwaukee, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1856.

John Catlin, Esq., President M. & M. R. R. Co.

Dear Sir: I have just returned from a trip over our road to the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, and found the track on the 24th within 30 miles of that place. From the end of the track the grading was all complete, ready for the superstructure (with a slight exception, which would not cause any detention,) to the last crossing of the Wisconsin River, a distance of fourteen miles. The track will be completed to Boscobel, which is six miles from where it is now laid, so as to be ready to run the trains there on or before the 10th of November.

The timber is all upon the spot for the last bridges over the Wisconsin River, which will be completed so as not to cause any detention to the laying of the superstructure. From the last bridge to Prairie du Chien the grading, bridging and masonry is so far advanced, and so large a force is now being placed upon that portion of the road, that I think there will be no detention here.

At Prairie du Chien, the large freight depot, which is 50 by 400 feet, and is to be two stories in height, is so far advanced, (which is also the case with the Stone Roundhouse,) that both can be completed as soon as the track reaches Prairie Du Chien.

Along the line of the road the station buildings are all completed to Boscobel, except in two cases; the fencing and ballasting are also nearly completed to Muscoda, which is 55 miles west of Madison and 40 from Prairie du Chien.

In short, I have to report that the work of constructing our road west of Madison is so far advanced, and is progressing with such rapidity, that there can be no doubt of its completion to the Mississippi river in February, 1857, at all events, in abundance of time for the earliest opening of navigation on the Mississippi river next Spring—which last is all that is really essential.

We have completed contracts with responsible parties, who are to furnish our company with two daily lines, each way, of steamboats between Prairie Du Chien and St. Paul, to be in readiness at the opening of navigation next Spring.

It is with great satisfaction that I can state to you, to the stockholders of our road, and to the public generally, that beyond a contingency our road, with all its connections and arrangements for business from New-York to St. Paul, will be in complete order and ready for the earliest opening of navigation next Spring.

This is an object for which we have all labored anxiously and perseveringly for several years. At times embarrassments and difficulties have presented themselves, which could only have been overcome by men who had at all times a firm and unwavering confidence in the result when the great work should finally be consummated. It is true we have not progressed so rapidly as we might possibly have done, but I am happy to say that what we may possibly have lost, in time, we have gained in the economy with which the work has been prosecuted, and the result will be, as I honestly and sincerely believe, that we shall have the best, the cheapest, and the most profitable railroad, connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. We have no disposition to take from any road what justly belongs to it, and proceed upon the principle that all well-located railroads between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi will have as much business as they can do, still we think the position of our road gives it, with its connections, advantages that no other road constructed between these points has.

I will here briefly allude to a few facts upon this point.

In the first place our road terminates on the Mississippi River about seventy miles above any other. Now, if we consider Chicago as the starting point, we can take a passenger thence over the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad to Janesville, and thence over one hundred and forty miles of our road to Prairie du Chien, from eight to ten hours in advance of the route *via* Dunlieth, which advantage is sufficient, in my judgment, to give at least one hundred and forty miles of our road the great bulk of travel to northern Iowa, Minnesota, St. Paul and the Upper Mississippi country. Then, if we start at Milwaukee, we shall find our road has connection with Chicago, *via* Lake Shore Railroad, and is, in the course of next year, to have a connection across Lake Michigan to Grand Haven, which is directly east of Milwaukee; and thence, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, with the New-York Central and Erie Railroads, and with the Grand Canada Trunk Railroad, extending to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. These routes, for at least nine months of the year, are the shortest, cheapest and quickest from the principal Eastern cities, and from New-England, through the Grand Trunk Railroad through Milwaukee, and over the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, to the Great Northwest.

From the two connections above mentioned, the M. and M. road is to receive an amount of through business which will have scarcely a parallel in the West, and which, added to [illegible] with, that the M. and M. Railroad would be the best paying road west of Lake Michigan.

Happily for the Railroad interests of our State, for its prosperity, the prosperity of our State generally, and for the city of Milwaukee especially, all our conflicting railroad interests have been adjusted.

The M. and M. Railroad is to occupy the central portion of our State, and through its Southern Wisconsin branch, (of which I propose to speak more particularly,) the southwestern portion of the State, between which lines the great lead mineral wealth of Wisconsin lies. The La Crosse, with its branches, is to occupy the northwestern portion of our State, and the Northeastern Land Grant Railroad is to occupy the route running nearly north and south along Lake Michigan; each occupying an important portion of our State, and neither conflicting with or drawing from the other, and all having Milwaukee as a common starting point.

Some who have not been familiar with our Southern Wisconsin Branch, so called, have doubted whether its construction would add to the value of our stock.

This road leaves our main line at Milton, 60 miles west from Milwaukee, and as its construction is at present provided for, is to pass through Janesville and Monroe, in Green County, to Warren on the Illinois Central Railroad, 26 miles east of Galena, to which point a favorable contract has been made for a running arrangement on the Illinois Central Railroad.

By a contract recently executed, the Galena people are to build from Warren to a point in our main Southern Wisconsin line, distant from Warren about eight miles, which brings it within 13 miles of Monroe, to which point the Southern Wisconsin is now under contract and nearly graded. This arrangement therefore, leaves the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company but 13 miles to build west of Monroe to complete a line of railroad in connection with the Southern Wisconsin portion of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad to Galena and Dubuque, making the entire distance from Milwaukee to Galena 150 miles, and to Dubuque 167 miles. The distance from Galena to Chicago being 171 miles, and from Dubuque 188 miles makes a saving in favor of Milwaukee of 21 miles, about one-eighth of the entire distance. Besides, for all freight transportation there will be a further saving in favor of Milwaukee of water transportation of 90 miles, being the distance between Milwaukee and Chicago, or a saving of about one-tenth of the distance from Milwaukee to Buffalo; so that a propeller can save about one trip in ten between Milwaukee and Buffalo, as compared with Chicago.

This arrangement is independent of, and has no connection with the extension of the Southern Wisconsin from the point where the Galena branch diverges, as an independent line to Dubuque. From Dubuque west into Iowa some three or four hundred miles of railway are in the course of construction, which have received a great impetus by the grants of land recently made to that State and to those among other lines of railroads in that State.

At Dubuque, connections of the most favorable character and inducements of the most substantial kind are offered to our Company to extend the Southern Wisconsin from the Galena branch to that city on an independent route.

These will be duly and properly considered, and will receive the action of the M. and M. Board when it can be done in accordance with that sound and safe system which has been adopted, to wit: of not incurring any new liability until their present engagements are fulfilled.

Having thus briefly given the facts as to the Southern Wisconsin portion of the M. and M. Road, I shall only add a few further considerations with reference to the value of this enterprise to the M. and M. Railroad. In the first place, by building from Janesville to a point 13 miles west of Monroe, or a distance of only 46 miles in all, the M. and M. Company receives the business from Dubuque and Galena, in the one case over 97 and in the other over 80 miles of railroad, on to 60 of its main line, from Milton to Milwaukee, and, in fact, completes, by simply building 46 miles of road, 167 miles. Indeed, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that this enterprise will prove the most profitable portion of the M. and M. Railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,
Engineer and Superintendent M. and M. Railroad.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent.

Wm. P. Gookin, Portsmouth, N. H., failed.
Parker, Elliott & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended.
Abbe & Colt, N. Y., suspended; good dividend expected.
Stevens & Morris, N. Y., suspended.
Frank Leslie, N. Y., suspended, and asks extension.
A. H. Winslow, New-York City, assigned.
Richard Hallam, Brooklyn, N. Y., assigned.
S. N. Kingsbury & Co., Hornellsville, N. Y., assigned.
Ira G[illegible], Lima, N. Y., assigned.
[illegible] suspended.
[illegible] assigned.
[illegible] assigned.
John [illegible], Mich., assigned to Jarvis [illegible], about one-half of which is [illegible].
Kaufman & Brothers, Cincinnati, O[illegible] suspended.
Staples & Brother, Dodgeville, Wis., failed.
E. Joseph, Janesville, Wis., suspended.
I. D. Worrall & Brother, Marion, Iowa, failed and assigned.

Receipts of Flour, Grain, &c.

From the Albany Journal.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the fourth week in October, in the years 1855 and 1856, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	[illegible]
1855	85,549	575,848	330,[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	81,137	982,600	546,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	4,105	Inc. 406,758	Inc. 216,[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of October, inclusive, during the years 1855 and 1856, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1855	885,929	3,286,578	9,553,530	1,[illegible]
1856	818,046	8,109,722	9,569,474	1,[illegible]
	Dec. 67,883	Inc. 4,823,144	Inc. 15,944	Inc. [illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of October, inclusive, during the years 1854 and 1856, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1854	920,884	2,889,858	8,898,537	1,[illegible]
1856	818,046	8,109,722	9,569,474	1,[illegible]
	Dec. 102,791	Inc. 5,219,864	Inc. 670,937	Inc. [illegible]

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 896,748 barrels of Flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of October, inclusive, during the years 1854, 184 days; 1855, 184 days; and 179 days:

Canal open.	1854. May 1.	1855. May 1.	1856. [illegible]
Flour, bbls.	920,884	875,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bus.	2,889,858	3,286,578	8,109,722
Corn, bus.	8,898,537	9,553,530	9,569,474
Barley, bus.	1,337,[illegible]	1,022,327	[illegible]
Other grains, bus.	4,300,992	3,060,782	4,[illegible]
Beef, bbls.	13,290	11,764	11,[illegible]
Pork, bbls.	139,971	70,289	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	876,918	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	17,[illegible]	8,291,896	7,[illegible]
Cheese, lbs.	2,832,396	4,024,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	2,809,771	3,984,550	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs.	17,824,[illegible]	5,084,[illegible]	7,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Flour dull—only interior trade demand. Sales 6,000 bushels at $6 37@$6 50 for choice to extra Ohio and Michigan. Wheat steady; sales [illegible],000 bushels at $1 12½@$1 13 for Chicago Spring, and $1 41½ for White Canadian. Corn firm; sales 3,000 bushels at 58c. Oats steady; sales 18,000 bushels at [illegible]c. Whisky, 29½@30c. *Canal Freights to New-York*—Flour 75c., and Wheat 21c. *Receipts in the 24 hours up to noon to-day*—500 bbls. Flour; 18,626 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—909 bbls. Flour; 81,932 bushels Wheat; 13,304 bushels Corn; 18,500 bushels Oats. The wind is changing to the south, with pleasant weather.

Oswego, Thursday, Nov. 6—7 P. M.

Flour in speculative demand, with sales of 2,000 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for Michigan and straight State. Wheat easier. Sales 15,000 bushels Chicago Spring afloat at $1 23. *Canal Freights to New-York*—Flour, 52½c.; Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 16c. *Lake Imports*—620 bbls. Flour, and 30,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—3,777 bbls. Flour; 25,500 bushels Wheat; 7,400 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The *Canada's* news was published here in the morning editions of the papers composing the Associated Press, and caused an advance in Cotton of ⅛c. The sales to-day add up 7,000 bales, at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Middling. *Freights*—Dull.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The sales of Cotton to-day have been 10,500 bales, without quotable change in prices. Prime Sugar 9⅛c.; new Fair, 9½c. Flour $7. Mixed Corn, 70c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday.*—*First Board.*—$100 City Warrants, 99; [illegible] Schuylkill Navig'n 6s, '72, 75; $2,000 City 6s, 89¾; [illegible] Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 71; 451 Reading Railroad, 39; 300 Morris Canal, 14; 15 Minehill Railroad, 61¼; 77 do., 61¾; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾; 12 do., 47¾; 12 do., 48; 37 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 62; 16 Union Canal, 8¾; 25 Cattawissa Railroad, 12½; 300 Long Island Railroad, 12¾; 26 Philadelphia Bank, 122.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 116; Phila. 6s, 89¾@90¼; Philadelphia Railroad, 88½@89; Phila. 6s, new, 98¾; Penn. 5s, int. off, 83½@84; Reading R. R., 38¾@39; Reading R. R. Bs., '70, 82@82¼; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '60, 88@91; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾@48½; Morris Canal 13¾@14; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69¾@70½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17@18; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 27¾@28¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 23¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 1st mort., 70¾@71; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 62; Longisland, 12¾@12¾; Vicksburg, 4@5; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, ⅝@1¼; Union Canal, 8¾@9; New Creek, ⅝@¾; Cattawissa Railroad, 12@12¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—S. W. Cockran, C. H. Rhodes, Mrs. Mullen, Mrs. Munsey, Mrs. M. Cocke, H. T. Cocke, Mrs. Cassady and daughter, M. Hart, R. Collins, Mrs. H. Brinckerhoff, Robert Walton, J. C. Brown, J. H. Lord and lady, J. A. C[illegible], R. M. Zimmerman, R. W[illegible], W. B. Seabury, A. [illegible], W. H. [illegible] [illegible].

In ship Lee Choo, from Calcutta—R. [illegible], Boston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 38	Sun sets	4 [illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 45	Gov. Island	4 32	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships A. Gilbert, Playse, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Lebanon, Hamilton, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Princeton, Liverpool, W. T. Frost.

Barks Mystic, Botsford, Mobile, Layton & Hurlbut; Cuba, Leavitt, Sisal, Palmillo & Echeverria; Jasper, Bennet, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Venus, Andrews, Curacoa, E. Brown, Graves & Co.; Caroline, (Brem.) Stricker, Bremen, Pavenstedt & Shumacher.

Brigs Eureka, Dale, Philadelphia, master; Augusta, S. Stone, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Northern Light, (Br.) Redale, St. Johns, J. S. Whitney & Co.; [illegible] Conklin, Philadelphia, C. H. Pierson.

Schooners Lagrange, Mayo, Pembrook, Mc. C. & E. J. Peters; Trident, Snow, Elizabethport, G. L. Hatch & Co.; F. Bell, Robinson, Middleburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wyrover, Jackson, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Eclipse, Jones, Charleston, Stranton & Tallman; J. W. Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Alexandria, Yeaton, Boston, L. Kenny; Alcyon, (Fr.) Pinet, St. Pierre, A. C. Rossiere & Co.; M. Sewall, Lord, Bangor, Pillsbury & Sandford; E. Segar, Wilbur, Matanzas, McCready, Mott & Co.; S. Castner, Temple, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Propeller Piedmont, Post, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Southampton, Pratt, London and Portsmouth Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Oct. 20, lat. 40 41, lon. 50, experienced a very heavy gale from north; sprung foremast, mainmast and bowsprit, and blew away an entire suit of sails. Oct. 31, lat. 40 15, lon. 50 14, exchanged signals with British frigate Amethyst, 20 guns, from Portsmouth for Bermuda.

Ship Caroline E. Dow, (of Boston,) Hussey, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Oct. 29, A. Matsell, seaman, fell from the head overboard and was drowned. The C. has experienced heavy weather, split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Ship Loo Choo, (of Boston,) Hawkins, Calcutta June 28, and Bourbon Island Aug. 24, (where she put in leaky,) with saltpetre, linseed, &c., to order.

Ship Helen E. Booker, (of Bath,) Otis, Shields Sept. 16, with coal to E. Olney—vessel to master. Oct. 11, sprung foremast. Oct. 20, Emanuel Darada, of Chili, was washed from the jib-boom and lost. Oct. 22, Alfred L. Berry, passenger, of Georgetown, Me., died. Oct. 28, Joseph Davis, of London, fell overboard from maintopmast yard, and was lost. Has experienced heavy westerly gales.

Bark Casilda, (Brem.) Poppe, Trinidad, Cuba, [illegible] ds., with sugar, to H. Barnstorff. Put into this port for orders.

Bark Ariel, Chermen, Port-au-Prince Oct. [illegible], with logwood and mahogany, to O. L. & X. Ferris.

Brig Glavar, (Br.) Byrant, Turks Island Oct. 18, with salt to Broome & Dinwiddie. The G. got ashore last Friday night, Oct. 30, on New Inlet Bar; was got off by discharging a part of the cargo without receiving any damage. She was towed to the City by steam-tug Hector.

Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to George Buckley.

Brig William, (Br.) Conley, Arecibo, P. R. [illegible] ds., with sugar to E. Perkins.

Brig Adelaide, Ulmer, New-Haven.
Brig Hyles, Pressy, Rondout, for Boston.
Sloop Gleaner, Brown, Norwich.
Schr. Fanny, Drew, Baltimore.
Schr. Cornelia, Benson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Lawrence, Shaller, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary Jane Kennedy, Chase, Plymouth.
Propeller Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.
Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.
Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.
Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.
Propeller Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia.
Propeller Sachem, Thrasher, Hartford.

SAILED—Steamship Illinois, Aspinwall.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; M., S. W.; sunset do.

Memoranda.

The steamship El Dorado is now on the Balance Dock for repairs.

The medium clipper ship Northern Belle, [illegible] tons, is on the Sectional Dock. She will be recaulked and newly coppered.

The boat reported in our paper of the 4th as having been run over and capsized by steam-tug Storm, was [illegible], it being some other small tug.

By Telegraph.

Telegraphed to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.

Buffalo, Nov. 5—Very heavy gale last night. Schr. Cherokee, cargo of railroad iron, from Oswego, sunk by collision, in deep water below Long Point. Lake brig, schr. Alma, before reported ashore with cargo of flour and tallow, has disappeared. Propeller Mary Stewart, in a crippled condition, made Long Point Cut. C. W. Cargo, all right as yet.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Oct. 21, brigs Milton, McMahan, from New-York, just arrived; Angie Baron, Gomez, from Boston, do.; Eagle, from St. Thomas for Boston in 5 ds.; Olive, of Machias, from Jacksonville for Boston in 6 ds.; Schooners Gen. Veris, Teal, from and for New-York in 5 ds.; W. S. Brown, Richards, from and for Boston, just arrived. Brig Zellah, (Br.) from Bangor for Boston.

At Arecibo, Oct. 21, bark Sarah Ann, Tibbits, from New-York for Mayaguez, P. R.